

Pershing's Army Has Best Equipped Hospitals to be Found on Western Front

"We Have the Best of Care, the Chow Is Good, the Docs Know Their Business and the Nurses Kid Us Along Just Right," the Testimony of the First Wounded Americans.

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON,
Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 3. ONE day in November a half dozen men clad in dark blue pajamas and slippers sat about a little wood stove in the center aisle of a long, one-room barrack. On either side of the aisle was a row of beds where lay other men, some reading, some smoking, a few talking and many asleep.

Down at the end of the room, and grouped together, were four other men, also about a stove. They were evidently deep in discussion, and their raised voices and gestures showed that it was earnest.

A door at one end of the barrack was readily carried through narrow, winding trenches.

Large numbers of automobile ambulances have already reached France, and, though some were found unsuitable for the purpose and are now used as runabout trucks, the supply is ample.

But before inquiring further into the manner in which American wounded will be handled some explanation of the organization planned for expediting their recovery should be given. The first and foremost principle is that the quicker a wounded man is transferred from the confusion and noise of the front to comparatively quiet surroundings, the more rapid will be his recovery.

Everything is done to obtain rapidity in getting him to the rear, and at the same time insuring the comfort that is essential.

"So you're a correspondent, are you? Well, here's something for you to write up for your paper. We just been talking about it. We been here now six days, time enough to size the works up, an' it's all right. You just put in your paper that the men here get treated right. We have the best of care, the docs know their business, the nurses kid us along and make us feel cheerful and the chow is good. We think the medical department of the U. S. A. is O. K. We got no kick."

All "Get a Good Deal."

A few days later the same correspondent went through a stone gateway into a big yard where men walked about, some on crutches, some alone, but slowly, with the gait of convalescents.

On three sides were big stone buildings, and from the windows other men looked out.

Some were French, some American. Now and then a nurse, in red-lined blue cloak, hurried across the yard.

A big ambulance drove through the gate. It was marked in red, "Roosevelt-Mackay Hospital." Just a few minutes' talk with any of the Americans or with the Frenchmen, many of them colonial troops in red fezzes, brought the same answer: "This place is all right. They give you a good deal here, or its French equivalent."

It is the same at any of the base hospitals; at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, up near one of the stations; at the Boston Base Hospital, near another port, at any of them. That is not strange, because, though perhaps the average soldier does not know it, he gets in France better medical care than he ever would be able to get for himself were he at home and in civilian life. In fact, there are few officers in the army who would be able to afford the services of such an array of specialists; men who have made reputations nation-wide in practice at home, as are in charge of the hospitals here. All their care and supervision the soldier gets free.

This is true now, while the army is still in training. It will be true still when they get into fighting and instead of a score or so wounded, which is all we had in a month in the trenches, there will be, well, more than a score. Every plan has been laid for the prompt transportation and care of American wounded. Within 24 hours of the time he is wounded the American soldier will be under the care of an American woman nurse.

Special Operating Trains.

In the evacuation hospital every kind of operation is performed, even operations on abdominal wounds, the most serious of all. There are special operating teams on duty all the time, with special wards for each special kind of wound. It is expected that 50 per cent of the men operated upon will recover, and that is a good percentage, for naturally such cases are serious to start with.

The wounded man remains in the evacuation hospital until he has convalesced sufficiently to be sent to a convalescent hospital.

He goes there on a hospital train. If his condition requires it he will be sent in one of the special hospital trains recently ordered in England, the first of which was completed recently. Each train will carry 275 bed patients. They are the last word

SCIENCE AT THE FRONT HOW IT HELPS IN THE WAR

It Is There That the Weather Prognosticator Comes Into His Full Glory, for Atmospheric Conditions Play a Big Part in the Accuracy and Range of Big Guns, and It Is for Him to Calculate How to Overcome This Handicap.

The following excerpts from an article by Joseph S. Ames are reproduced from the *Atlantic Monthly* for January by special arrangement.

By DR. JOSEPH S. AMES, Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University and Author of Numerous Text-Books on Physics.

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IT is difficult to make a beginning in telling of what I saw of the uses of science. It must not be thought that I can in one article, or even a dozen, tell the whole story. I think it safe to say that there is no branch of science which is not being applied in this war. This was a most surprising fact to me. Take geology. I had heard that geologists were attached to the staff; but I had pictured them as mining engineers rather than as professors of the pure science. Imagine, then, my surprise when I found in one of the rooms at headquarters a world-famous geologist studying and marking areas on a geological map of Flanders. All this country through which the battle line passes has been studied with care by geologists for many decades, and Belgium and France have both published sets of maps showing all the geological details. On the professor's table was a map of the district directly east of Ypres; he was coloring certain areas red and others various shades of blue. He was also marking certain points and drawing a few straight lines.

Naturally, I asked what it all meant. One color meant, "Here it is safe to make dugouts;" another, "Here you will strike rock;" another, "Look out for quicksands;" etc. The points meant, "Dig for water." I asked him why he did not use a divining rod expert (only I said a "dowser," as I was speaking real English). He laughed and said that unofficially he might do so. The straight lines meant: "Here you may make tunnels or bur-

rows."

A soldier is wounded, we will say, in a front-line trench, by shell explosion. A call is sent back for stretcher bearers, or, if they are not available, one or more of his comrades start back with him. Now, if the trenches are narrow and winding, as most trenches are, the old type stretcher will not do. Either the man must be carried, or perhaps the new hammock stretcher will do the trick. The soldiers' wound is bandaged as well as possible with his own first-aid kit, contained in a little pack of cards, and he is taken back to the first-aid dressing station.

Men Treated in Dugouts.

This is usually in a dugout anywhere from a hundred yards to a half-mile from the first-line trench.

Here a medical officer is generally on duty. The moment it is known that the man has been wounded, a telephone message goes back to send up an ambulance to the nearest point behind the lines where it is safe for an ambulance to go. The German-like to shell ambulances, as they like to bomb hospitals. Meantime, in the advanced dressing station the wound is bandaged again, as well as possible, and the soldier receives an injection of anti-tetanus serum. Then the ambulance takes him to the field hospital, about four or five miles behind the front. There he is operated upon only if the need is pressing.

Generally the idea is simply to change the dressing, "cleanse the wound and, if the patient's condition is good enough, send him on at once to the evacuation hospital. If he cannot be moved he is kept in the field hospital for a time. Minor operations are performed there.

Special Operating Trains.

In the evacuation hospital every kind of operation is performed, even operations on abdominal wounds, the most serious of all. There are special operating teams on duty all the time, with special wards for each special kind of wound. It is expected that 50 per cent of the men operated upon will recover, and that is a good percentage, for naturally such cases are serious to start with.

Two incidents produced a sudden change. One morning the batteries were ordered to resume firing at the same range as on the previous afternoon; no change in elevation was made, and the shells began landing in their own front trenches, whereas the day before they had reached the enemy's lines. Such is the effect of marked changes in the air. In the early days the British weather reports leaked into Germany; and one week every condition reported indicated that for a few days ahead the weather would be such as the Germans desired for the dispatch of Zeppelins over England. The forecasters in London, however, did not, in their printed statements, tell all that they knew, and informed the Admiralty that a change was probable which would make the conditions favorable for attack on the Zeppelins. The latter came, and found

Atmosphere Cuts Big Guns' Range

At the beginning of the war the value of meteorological predictions was not recognized by the allies. Two incidents produced a sudden change. One morning the batteries were ordered to resume firing at the same range as on the previous afternoon; no change in elevation was made, and the shells began landing in their own front trenches, whereas the day before they had reached the enemy's lines. Such is the effect of marked changes in the air. In the early days

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A CLEAR-SEEING, clear-thinking American chemist, who was in Germany and England for many months in the year 1916, having unique opportunities for observation in both countries, summed up the situation in a few words, which I heard him say soon after his return to this country. The substance of what he said was this: "There is not the least uncertainty as to how this war will end. At its beginning, the German General Staff summoned the scientists of Germany into consultation on every step; each branch of the army called to its service professors from the universities and scientific experts from its numerous factories; but, as the war continued, the policy changed, the regular officers of the army replaced the scientific advisers, and now the latter have little influence. In England, the course of events has been the reverse: in the beginning the staff officers had their way; but, as the months passed, more and more were the men of science called to help in advice and in actual field duty, until now every man of note in the scientific life of England is at work for the country. No fact is more striking in the history of the war; none will have consequences so far-reaching." —DR. AMES.

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Ever since gunpowder was introduced into warfare, chemistry has been recognized as the one science which was essential in preparations for war; but a new chapter was opened when the Germans introduced poisonous gases as an instrument of death, in place of bullets. This was at the second battle of Ypres, in which the Canadian soldiers suffered so cruelly. The plan then followed was to transport to the front-line trenches steel cylinders containing the liquefied gases, down the edge of the parapet toward the British forces, letting the nozzles project over the top, and then wait for a favorable wind.

Of course, as soon as the idea of the Germans in planning this hideous mode of warfare was recognized, it became comparatively easy to block it; the preparations could always be seen; then a bombardment could be set up which destroyed the tanks where they were, much to the distress of the Germans themselves. Consequently, the manner of using poisonous gases had to be altered; and the plan adopted was to take the shells in use with the big guns and fill them with the liquefied gases instead of with shrapnel. Special guns were devised for use at short range; and these so-called gas shells now form a most important feature of artillery.

Solving the Gas Attack Problem

The only protection against these gases is a mask which may be put on quickly, and which is so constructed mechanically that the man can breathe in and out without strangling. The part of the chemist was to determine what substance should be put in the passages through which the air is inhaled, so as to absorb the poisonous gases. The way in which the French and English chemists solved this problem—for it is solved—excites the admiration of the world; and the real scientific work done in connection with it is a great contribution to pure science.

When the moral question involved in the use of gas as a weapon in war was settled and the allies determined also to adopt it, chemists were again appealed to. The result has been a study of hundreds upon hundreds of gases, their toxicity, their density, their liquefaction and the ease of manufacture; and here again the purely scientific side of the subject will be of permanent value.

The work is going on unceasingly. Chemists are attached to all the armies, and chemical laboratories are in operation; so that, if the Germans

send over any new shells—and a certain proportion always fail to explode—they may be investigated instantly. If the British line receives this

from the Germans, the gas is studied, and the French chemists are told; and vice versa.

There is complete co-operation. All the time, too,

great laboratories in Paris and all over England

are at work; all the chemists of both countries

are Government servants today. The men em-

ployed in actual scientific work, including testing,

are numbered by tens of thousands.

Spies and Invisible Ink

Among the other ways in which chemists are

helping to win the war is one which will proba-

bly strike an American as semi-amusing, although

it is far from it. This is by the investigation of

invisible inks. The subject sounds reminiscent of

detective stories. As a matter of cold fact, Eng-

land and France are thoroughly penetrated by

the German spy system; and the secret service

officials of both countries are kept busy to the

utmost of their ability in order to cope with the

situation. It is much easier to devise an invisible

ink than it is to discover the method by which

the writing may be revealed. For, imagine a piece

of apparently blank paper being found under

suspicious circumstances; what should one do with

Staffs of Geologists Survey the Country Where the Battles Rage and Determine Where Trenches and Dugouts May Be Excavated—How Chemists Solve Gas-Attack Problems.

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Whether or not camouflage is a part of science, I cannot decide. What is certain is that the French Government included it as a part of our program of investigation of the scientific work of France. The word itself, I was told, was adopted from the stage, meaning the art of making something look different from what it really is—hiding reality in the guise of innocence. This art is surely a science now, in its perfection. I was walking—struggling rather—up the hill on whose summit is the tiny abri known as the Fort of Douaumont, when I heard a battery of French "seventy-fives" operating very near; the shells were flying within a few feet of me. I looked around to see where the guns were, and I could not discover anything. The hillside, as far as I could see, was simply a desolate waste of pockmarked earth, one shellhole after another. Finally I saw wisps of faint smoke, that was all. My companion smiled and asked if I couldn't see the guns. I said I could not, and he replied that he was glad, because then no enemy could either.

As I was then shown, the battery was about 100 feet away. Such is camouflage.

We saw the whole process at another time. Great nets are suspended in a shed, and bunches of dried grass, stained to suit different conditions, are tied on; then the net is spread over the ground and elevated slightly where necessary, forming inconspicuous hummocks over the batteries. If the neighboring earth is reddish, so are the bunches of grass tied to the nets. When two front-line trenches face each other for some time, the observers on each side get to know each minute feature of the territory between. Then some day a photographer and an artist come to the front trench, and note with scrupulous care some object, a branchless tree, a dead horse, even a dead soldier; within a few hours an exact copy is made, having a steel frame work sufficient to conceal a man; in the night the real tree or man or horse is removed and the steel image is substituted, with its observer or listener inside. Stories are told of the two enemies trying to replace the same object at the same time, with fatal consequences to one. Other illustrations of camouflage were shown us, but I hesitate to describe them, because I am convinced that the Germans do not as yet know them all. When it comes to a combination of imagination, artistic ability and scientific ingenuity the French people cannot be equalled.

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Now this is all.

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two of ships built and commanded

1,400 vessels by 1918. Each

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I know that my retirement will make a difference, but it is cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 19, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Roosevelt's Seizure of Panama.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

A little story in three chapters: 1. During the summer of 1914 the Post-Dispatch devoted a score or more of its valued columns to a discussion and sharp criticism of former President Roosevelt for building the Panama Canal, placing all of the onus upon him.

2. Since the outbreak of the European war the Post-Dispatch, with not a few other honest but misguided papers, has periodically inquired about the following: "Roosevelt was President when and on what year, if he is such a friend of preparedness what did he do for it during the time he was in the White House?"

3. A few days ago the Post-Dispatch carried an editorial under the headlines, "Two Naval Voyages," contrasting the voyage of the Oregon in 1898 with that of a destroyer which recently made the trip from Pacific to Atlantic waters in 10½ days, and commenting as follows: "To effect this reduction in time from 90 days to 10½ days was precisely the object for which the building of the canal was undertaken by the Government—to add the shipyards of the Pacific coast to the constructive resources of the nation and enable all naval units to be mobilized promptly at the place of need."

"Enough said!" G. O. N.

The Post-Dispatch did not blame Roosevelt for "Building the Panama Canal," but for illegally and forcibly seizing the Canal Zone, thereby incurring the lasting enmity of the Republic of Colombia and the suspicion of the other Latin-American peoples.—Ed. Post-Dispatch.

Price of Hides and Leather.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Propos of the Beef Trust and leather situation permit me to give some items that may be of interest to your readers. About five weeks ago when in the Uintah Basin, Utah, I made a contract with a butcher for prime fresh beef (alfalfa fed 2 years old) at 14½ cents per pound, and for special sirloin roasts at 16 cents. A few days later I was in the cattleyards of Pueblo where I saw steers selling for 8½ cents per pound—on the hoof (less commissions); hides were selling at 15 cents per pound, but the buyers stated that they were only taking our hides as a favor as they have not only overstocked with green hides but that every tannery in the country was filled to the brim with hides. So why the 25 cent steak and the \$10 shoe?

H. MAC.

Mars and Bacchus.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Prohibition in armies is not an attempt against liberty. It is a dire necessity. In 1904 a commander who was one of the Kaiser's intimates said:

"The soldier who abstains altogether is the best man; he can accomplish more, can march better and is a better soldier than the man who drinks even moderately. Mentally and physically, he is better. Brandy is the worst poison of all. Next to it comes beer. Each limits the capacity and lowers mind, body and soul. Strong drink tires and only increases thirst. The soldiers water, coffee and above all tea."

Mars and Bacchus have long been comrades, but it begins to look as if the big war is to estrange them more or less. Possibly the German commander was preparing for 1914-18.

S. G.

The Proposed Wilson Legion.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

There is the success of the "Wilson Legion" suggested by Mayor Noonan in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. I think we could in this way voice our disapproval of the politicians in Congress who are seeking their own selfish ends and let them know that we have faith in the administration. At the same time it would encourage our President in his trying duties.

ROSE PATTERSON.

Men Still Hunting Work.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Yesterday a ton of coal was dumped in front of my house and lay in the street two or three hours. In that time no less than six persons—abled-bodied men—sat hunched over the pile, shouting for the privilege of shoveling it in. The United Railways Co. is putting on women conductors because of the scarcity of labor (?). Probably if the company would send their scouts out watching the coal piles they might get enough help without robbing the kitchens and homes of their needed help. G. S. S.

GERMANY'S NINE EXPERTS.

Not the least interesting of explanations bearing on the mystery of Germany's famous reliance on her submarine policy is a story coming via Holland. It is said that after the plan of ruthless piracy had failed of approval by Bethmann-Hollweg and had been positively rejected by Helfferich, it was submitted to the consideration of nine experts of the empire.

Four of the nine were large bankers. One was an iron and railroad operator. The others were presidents of civic bodies, and men versed in the agricultural resources of the country. All of the nine agreed that internal conditions in Germany demanded some departure on which greater hopes could be based than on the prior developments of the war. The view that each day's delay meant trouble and increased the possibility of unrest and disorder was strongly emphasized.

All the experts also agreed that the intensive U-boat warfare would starve England out in six months, at the most, and compel her to sue for peace.

As to the effect on the United States and other neutrals of the violation of international law, the nine were likewise unanimous in the view this need not give serious consideration, though they differed on the nature of the possible consequences. One man confessed that America's entrance into the war might be disastrous, but after careful weighing of the chances decided that on the whole piracy might be ventured on.

How typical of the German expert judgment, and, in a lesser degree, of the expert judgment everywhere! They reached a decision on form. They gave long study to statistical information of the completeness which such information has only in Germany, pondered over the effect of this factor and that factor, gave due thought to the administration of practical idealists at Washington and the peace intent of the American people and rendered their solemn and logical verdict.

But they had left out the human element, not only in their estimates on the rest of the world, but even on Germany itself, which has endured harder things since than before. They took no account of moral forces. The English refused to starve in six months. Eight or ten powerful neutrals were at once forced into the war. World opinion condemned Germany's ruthlessness. What must be the sentiments of the nine experts when they now read admissions from London and Paris that success now depends on America; that but for her entrance in the war Germany would have won? What of the rising storm of moral indignation which is overwhelming the German Government at home and abroad?

LUCKY BILL.

Senator Stone is accused by a Cologne newspaper of being associated with Lord Northcliffe and Viscount Reading in the management of a plot to foment strikes and revolts in Germany. Senator Stone is distinguished as the American engineer of the scheme.

These letters are part of the pre-German propaganda, which deceives nobody.

WARTIME STRAFHANGERS.

Because of the necessity for wartime economies British omnibuses and tram cars are now allowed to admit more passengers than they have seats for. In other words, the straphanger has made his appearance in the local transit system of the country. Under the irresistible pressure of extraordinary conditions a class of unfortunate has been developed over there who, in America, are among the commonest and most familiar figures of normal peace conditions. In the meantime, under a pressure of much less intensity in this country, the straphanger has become a superstraphanger. If a figure of a certain size should be accepted as representing the total of standing passengers in peace time, a much larger figure would be required to represent the standing passengers of war time.

Having learned the secret of milking heavy dividends from straphanging, will the foreign utilities press for the continuance of these unearned profits when the war ends? Or will America go ergonomically about it to abolish straphanging? Will the utility world continue divided against itself or will it become either an all-straphanging or an all-straphangerless world?

DON CANDIDO OF VERA CRUZ.

A certain Don Candido Aguilar of Vera Cruz has been called to Mexico City and made Foreign Minister. Just why some of the Mexican press is protesting and declaring that, if precedents are to be given weight, they should be followed to their ultimate conclusion, and that Don Candido should be Secretary of the Treasury and Railroad Director, is not apparent at the first glance.

But it seems that Don Candido is a son-in-law of Don Carranza.

A FOOD LESSON FROM ITALY.

Prof. Pantaleoni of the University of Rome warns the United States that putting young farmers or skilled farm laborers into the trenches, with the idea that women can take their places in the barnyards and fields, will result in a serious reduction of food crops. As to Italy's experience, he says:

Of course women have taken the places of men upon the land as far as they have been able, but, per individual, at least one-third efficiency is lost by this process in Italy. Nothing could be further from accuracy than the belief prevalent here and in most other parts of the world that agricultural labor needs no skill. As a matter of fact only two agencies properly can perform agricultural labor—the man who knows and the machine devised by the man who knows.

If grapes are cut ignorantly one year the vines almost certainly will be ruined for years thereafter and all damage will be done. Women in Italy, or elsewhere, cannot improve upon expert knowledge in such matters, even under the pressure of the war emergency. The necessity for exact knowledge is even more real with regard to cattle. Women have done all they could, but because of physical weakness and lack of educated skill they have failed to keep things up to standard.

Due to this insurmountable obstacle of women's incapacity for heavy and skilled labor on the farms, the Italian wheat shortage this year, says Prof. Pantaleoni, will be 35,000,000 metric hundredweight. And other crops in proportion. Yet many draft boards in the United States are putting young farmers in class one. If the food problem were not so pressing this would not matter. European countries have been compelled to rob the farm of its only efficient labor. There is no such necessity here.

HERBERT W. CANN.



AN EYE OPENER.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

FORTHCOMING WAR REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FORCES
IN FRANCE.

July 4th, 1921.

Honorable Emily Brown,

Secretary of War,

Washington, U. S. A.

I regret to report a sort of rebellious spirit among the ladies of my staff. Yesterday morning at reveille Colonels Rose Ired, Violet Blue and Carnation Sweet failed to be on hand for roll call. I sent a messenger to ascertain why. The messenger returned with the information that these officers had to have their beauty sleep, and after the morning review two other officers complained of the lack of attention to them on the part of the men here. Major Title Adams said that in a sea of men she had not been able to catch a sprat. The chief trouble is that the men all take to the nurses, the great big babies that they are.

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LINES TO A DACHSHUND.

B kind to the dachshund, don't treat him with scorn.

Because he's a bony-legged fice,

Though of German descent, he's American born

And inherits no racial vice.

At the name of the Kaiser he throws forty fits

And growls in a guttural voice;

He'd rather have been a Newfoundland or Spitz

If he'd been given a choice.

He stands when the Star Spangled Banner is played

And sings in his very best key;

His tail he will wag at the sight of the flag

In manifestations of glee.

He capers around with ecstatic delight

When he hears of a German defeat;

He makes it a point of refusing to bite

The hand that is handing him meat.

So do not revile him and kick him around

Because he's all crooked and bent;

At heart he's a loyal American hound

In spite of his German descent.

Lovelace is a town in Texas and a great enthusiasm everywhere else.

People have been sneezing as far back as the memory of man runneth and sons before that, and yet the novelty has never worn off. To this day a lusty sneeze in a theater or street car will cause a riot of merriment.

Another interesting study in psychology is the tremendous popularity of the word "hell" when used on the stage. People otherwise perfectly safe and sane simply go wild when somebody—it makes no difference who—on the stage says "hell." We ask you—why is it?

WHAT NAME.

Orville Wright said at a Dayton dinner:

"The war has developed flying enormously. We'll all fly after the war. Air fields will then be as thick as motor fields are today."

"What name shall we give the air field's mania?

Events in the Social World

St. Louis Women Who Have Helped Materially in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Recruiting and Other War Work, Are Making Thrift Stamp Campaign a Success—Food Show at Coliseum to Be Chief Event of Week.

HAVING aided materially in war work of all descriptions, including the Liberty Loans, Red Cross Membership drive, naval recruiting and many other branches, the women now are working busily on the Thrift Stamp campaign, which has been their main occupation the last week. Now the Patriotic Food Show, which opened yesterday at the Coliseum, will be the absorbing interest in the way of war activities.

This is one of the largest affairs of its kind yet produced. There will be a number will go from here to attend a member of the bridal party and the wedding.

A Important wedding of the week was that of Miss Juanita Wilkinson and Frank McConnell Mayfield of Nashville, Tenn., which was celebrated Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents. It was a quiet affair, with only relatives and a number of friends present. The Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow performed the ceremony. Mrs. Richard Hills of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the matron of honor, and Stuart Sullins of Nashville, Tenn., acted as best man. Miss Wilkinson is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Wilkinson of 4400 Westminster place. She has been very popular since her debut three years ago. Mr. Mayfield is a prominent member of Nashville society, while he and his bride will make their home here.

An out-of-town wedding the same day was that of Miss Frances Huthsing and Lieut. S. Taylor Peck, which was celebrated in Mobile, Ala., where Miss Huthsing and her parents are visiting. Lieut. Peck's home is in Mobile, but he is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Huthsing. She was graduated from Mary Institute and also attended Miss Eoff's School. She has spent much of her time in travel and in the cultivation of her voice. She made her debut two years ago and has been very popular in her setting. A few days in New Orleans, Lieut. Peck will take his bride to Atlanta, where she will reside while he is at Camp Gordon.

This big undertaking is to bring nearer to housekeepers as well as others the necessity of conserving at this time. Mrs. J. Dwight Dana is chairman of the board and her committee members are Misses George Gellhorn, E. T. Senechal, Harry Frank, Samuel W. Fordyce Jr., and Robert L. Sanford.

The prominent box holders for the premier performance of the Pageant last night included: Mmes. John T. Davis, Samuel C. Davis, Dan G. Taylor, Ralph McKittrick, Ephron Catlin Jr., Allan West, George Tiffany, J. L. Walker, Walker Hill, F. O. Watts, E. T. Simms, T. W. Francis, Philip B. Fouke, Geo. W. Francis, George Niedringhaus, William Bagwell, George Allen, Joseph F. Carroll, Clarkson Potter, L. Ray Carter, Erastus Wells, Oran Willis, Arthur Shepley, Joseph Drew, Oliver Richards, Huntington Smith, Charles Scullin, E. V. Papin, George Gellhorn, Jackson Johnson, Edward J. Tracy, George D. Markham, John Hollister, Frank Kaffen, Edward Simmons, John Farnsworth, Charles Williams, Charles Isaac Cook, Bert Ewing, Seth W. Cobb, Dan C. Nugent, Misses Mary Lienberger and Mary Semple Scott.

The matron of honor was gowned in blue and gold cloth trimmed in white lace with a train made of gold lace. Her flowers were lavender chintz and frills. Miss Markham's gown was made in Colonial style, of white satin brocaded in red roses and she carried an arm bouquet of Ophelia roses. Miss Engel's gown was of green tulle and she carried a basket of yellow and white spring flowers. The flower girl's frock was of white net over pink silk and she carried a basket of pink and white spring flowers. The house was decorated with smilax, roses and snap dragons. The ceremony took place before a background of evergreens above which was suspended a cornucopia of bridal flowers.

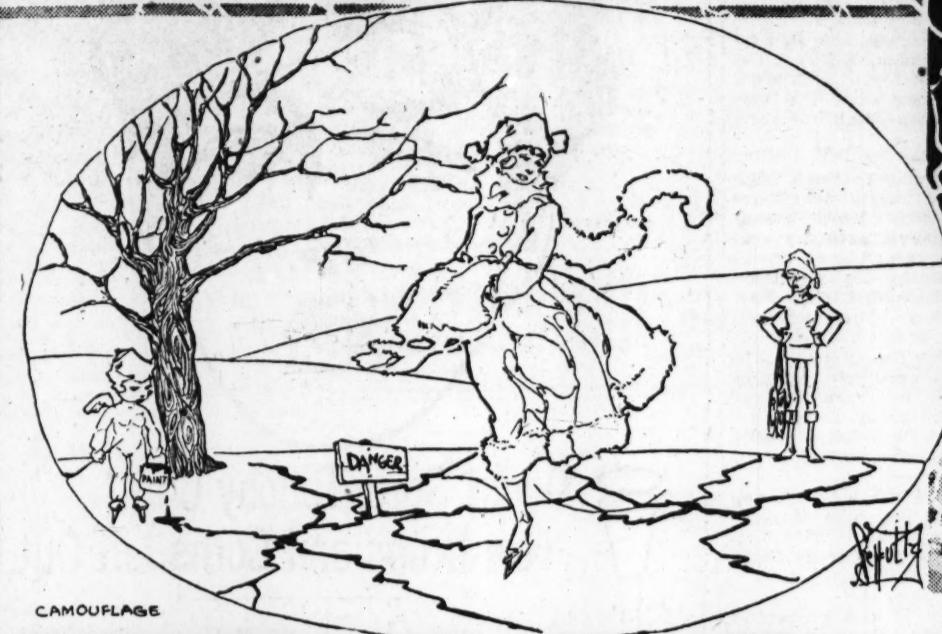
After the reception Mr. Engel and his bride departed for a trip. Upon their return they will reside at 5858 Kingsbury boulevard. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mount of 4432 Washington boulevard. Her engagement was announced recently at a luncheon given by Miss Ruth Markham at which Miss Markham's engagement to Orville Ruler also was disclosed. Mr. Engel is a nephew of Mr. William Hill with whom he made his home.

In spite of congested traffic I am able to show my full line of spring fashions. If you wish to have your suit made, I will pay to see me for regular arrangement. M. M. Garson, Ladies' Tailor, 1618 Olive street. Forest 1825—ADW.

THE St. Louis Woman's Club was the scene of a smart gathering of fashionable women Thursday when the Entertainment Committee of the club presented Harrison Williams, the St. Louis pianist, in a recital. Following the recital was the Thursday luncheon at which many women entertained their recital guests. The largest party was that given by Mrs. Lon O. Hocken of 5610 Von Versen avenue, who entertained 28.

The table was covered with blue and gold and represented an ocean. In the center was a wireless apparatus and boats of various kinds—ships, submarines and tugs with the flags of our associates in war scattered over the surface. The guests were Misses Josephine D. Bascom, Daniel Nugent, Kate Howard, Frank Kauffman, William Elliot, James McCluney, Edward Barstow, Oscar Johnson, Ernest Kipstein, E. J. Krause, Leslie Dana, Horace Soper, George Moore, James Seddon, Joseph Dilcock, Samuel C. Davis, Henry Elliott, Kate M. Howard, Richard Shapleigh, Harry Hawes and Thomas S. Maffitt.

THE bridge party which was to have been given at the Hotel Stalter for the benefit of the contagious ward of the St. Louis Children's Hospital has been postponed until the Tuesday after Easter.



CAMOUFLAGE

MISS MARCELLA DOWN
WHO ENTERTAINED THE PAST WEEK...

MISS MARCELLA CARROLL

WHO WAS ONE OF THE HOSTESSES OF THE WEEK...

THE WIGHT-WILLIAMS BRIDAL PARTY.
Standing: Tom Bennett, Miss Ellanore Scott, Harry Blackwell, Miss Jane Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Gates Williams, Col. Reginald McNally, Miss Nancy Bates, Hosmer Barrett, Capt. Arthur Wear. Seated: Miss Grace Taylor and Miss Marie Church.MISS WINIFRED ROGERS
OF KANSAS CITY WHO IS A VISITOR IN THE CITY...

SCHWEIG PORTRAIT...

Standing: Tom Bennett, Miss Ellanore Scott, Harry Blackwell, Miss Jane Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Gates Williams, Col. Reginald McNally, Miss Nancy Bates, Hosmer Barrett, Capt. Arthur Wear. Seated: Miss Grace Taylor and Miss Marie Church.

Hussey, R. A. Hoffman, William G. Yantis, Calvin Lightner, George Randolph and Miss Florence Hayward.

Another party was that of Mrs. Samuel Jefferis of 5161 Cabanne avenue, and 4 members, including Misses Fred Campbell, Robert Parsons, Lon Stephens, Phil Chew, C. D. Johnson, John M. Wood, Leon Hull, George Lockett Edwards, W. L. Chappell, Franklin Armstrong, William D'Onoch, Misses Maurine Barnes and Mabel Westake.

Mrs. William S. Thompson of 4605 Lindell boulevard entertained for Miss Edna McFadden of New York, who is Miss Ellen Parle's guest, and many other members acted as hostesses.

A BRIDGE party will be given in the rose parlor of the Buckingham Hotel Thursday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of the "Free Wool Fund" of the Navy Comforts League. This fund is for the purchase of wool for the soldiers and is intended to those who are anxious to aid our soldiers and sailors and who can knit, well, and those willing to give their time and labor, are not financially able to pay for the wool. Exact records are kept of all wool so furnished and show that all has been returned in the form of the garments or articles for which it was given out. Many of the workers pay for the wool or in part, at cost price, and donate the completed article. No wool is sold for any other purpose nor are any garments sold.

The Navy Comforts League, with Mrs. William A. Stickney as chairman, has sent out more than 10,000 knitted garments to the enlisted men of our country and there are more than a thousand women in the city knitting for the league at the present time, and the demand for wool is very great. The women who have charge of the bridge party Thursday are Misses J. W. Morton, John T. Davis, Ellen F. Richards, Charles H. Filley, Edward H. Simmons, Joseph Dilcock, Samuel C. Davis, Henry Elliott, Kate M. Howard, Richard Shapleigh, Harry Hawes and Thomas S. Maffitt.

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Portugal Restricts Gambling.
LISBON, Feb. 2.—The Portuguese Government has subjected all games of chance to drastic regulations, par-

ticularly in Lisbon, where hundreds of clubs, illegally constituted, allow games to be played which are already forbidden.



Her Grandma
Used Sage Tea
To Darken
Her Hair.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. It's easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—ADV.

Social Events

Continued from Preceding Page.

ceremony. After a honeymoon trip to New York Mr. Orchard and his bride will reside at 4306 De Tonty street.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan S. Smith of Webster Groves have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Drane Smith, to Sgt. Walter F. Lindsey of the 128th Artillery, stationed at Camp Doniphan.

Miss Susan I. Timberlake of 4489 Washington boulevard has announced the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Louise Deane of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Harold A. Jones of the same city, who is a member of the aviation corps of the army and awaiting assignment. Miss Deane is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans B. Deane of Vancouver, but is spending the winter in St. Louis.

Miss Adele E. Kohner of 415 Westgate avenue, Parkview, is visiting relatives and friends in Washington and Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kloth of 5076 Idaho avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eva Kloth, to Harry Maher of St. Albans, Mo. Mr. Maher is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Maher.

A party was given in honor of Miss Viola Weber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weber of 2145 Utah street, on Sunday. Those present were: Misses Frieda Johannes, Reola

White, Viola Eckhart, Anna Zentner, Marie Guibor, Viola Mertes, Florence Poerber, Hazel and Josephine Siedler, Gladys Nuebling, and Misses Norman Rathel, Lester and Charles Siedler.

The Young Men's Sodality of St. Barbara's Parish will present this evening at their new hall, Hamilton and Minerva avenues, the farcical comedy, "A Reign of Two." The curtain will rise at 7 o'clock, in order to provide dancing after the performance, and keep within the early closing hour.

A number of the Yeatman High School graduates were entertained at the home of Miss Gladys Neving, 4240 Maffitt avenue, Saturday evening. Those present were: Misses Rose Meyer, Dorothy Koch, Hortense Sierk, Phyllis Russell, Gladys Neving, Lillian Klinger, Adele Schwartzel, Marguerite Jan, Letitia Brosnan, Dorothy Kauffman; Messrs. Loren Neving, Howard Weinel, Carl Ibrock, Henry Ulrich, Frank Weinel, Joe Haussaden, Dewey Lange, Arthur Niemoller, Carl Noller, Austin Kauffman and Leslie Neving.

Miss Nell Quinn will be hostess on Thursday at the last card party to be given before Lent, at 3730 Lindell boulevard, by the Corona Catholic Club.

The members of the graduating class at the Horace Mann School were entertained on Saturday evening by George Heilbrand of 2901 Hartford street. Those present were

Robert Grone, Roy Hesser, Teddy Siebenan, Marvin Hallutz, Fred Gast, Fred Farris, Harold Klem, Robert Detjen, Lucilla Schreiber, Amy Niehaus, Ellen Buchheit, Blanch Larkin, Bessie Partenheimer, Ione Deable, Louis Langenohl, Margaret Marion, Florence Fitzgibbons, and Warner Fisher and Lloyd Hamblin.

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Mr. R. Crohn of 3629 Dodier street has had as his guest her son, Louis H. Crohn, who is with the machine gun company stationed at Camp Doniphan.

A party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wemhoefer, 2914 Sullivan avenue, Thursday, Jan. 24, for the graduating class of the Columbus School. The home was decorated in the school colors (red and white). Those present were Misses Margaret Bell, Mercedes Fitzpatrick, Della Hengen, Margaret Hussman, Mabel Klockenbrink, Mary McManus, Constance Peters, Alice Reller, Henrietta Richter, Grace Schonherst, Irene Slack, Helen Walsh, Mildred Wemhoefer, Estelle Worehede; Mrs. Joseph Boggiano, Paul Clause, Edwin Fitzpatrick, Elory Fleish, Julius Lucchesi, Alvin Niemoller, Evans Smith, Howard Wemhoefer, Harry Wild, Paul Haffner, Theodor Quigley, Willard Wood, Charles Ford.

Mrs. Emma Oppenheimer will entertain the members of the Home Circle at her residence, 4055 West Pine boulevard, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Ladies of St. Boniface Sewing Circle will give a euchre, lotto and peanut party this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at St. Boniface Hall, Michigan avenue and Shriver street.

Miss Gussie Schwartz of 5426 Vernon avenue left recently for Washington, D. C., where she expects to remain some time.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldwasser of 5474 Clemens avenue will be at home tonight in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Roslynne Audrey Goldwasser, to Dr. Louis Boen shaft.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sender of 4208 Labadie avenue are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen of 2336 Gamble street have had with their son, Sergeant Joseph Cohen, who has returned to Camp Funston.

The marriage of Miss Doris Pincock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pincock of 4519 Cote Brilliante avenue, and Ernest P. McKeown, son of Arthur McKeown of Gladstone, Ill., took place on Monday, Jan. 21. Mr. McKeown departed Friday to rejoin his regiment at Newport News, Va.

The young ladies of the Holy Ghost parish will give a party this evening in the basement hall, Taylor and Garfield avenues. The game will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The Married Ladies' Sodality of the same church will entertain with a euchre, domino and peanut party on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sender of 4144 Westminster place have as their guests their daughter, Mrs. L. D. Lippy, and children, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kortum of 4420 Ullin avenue gave a patriotic party in honor of their daughter, Lauretta Kortum's birthday. The guests present were: Misses Rosemary Hietz, Norma Eiffert, Gladys Powell, Mary Howard, Dorothy Carroll, Marcella Richmond, Veronica Lynch, Jackie Rogers, Grace Huetteman, Ruth Chandler, Stella Hope Moenster, Thelma Nye, Helen Elizabeth and Theresia Feney, Catherine and Agnes Crowder, Mildred and Irene Jones, Mildred and Grace Wiese and Grace Gilbert.

The wedding of Miss Edith C. Howe and Dr. Cyril H. Rogers of Chicago took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Howe, 2358 Louisiana avenue, on Wednesday. Rev. Britton of St. John's Episcopal Church officiated.

Miss Celeste Gleason entertained at home, 2844 Page boulevard, last week. Among the guests were Misses Martha and Catherine Mas-

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

\$40.00

For a Slogan

First Prize.....\$25.00
Second Prize.....\$10.00
Third Prize.....\$ 5.00

WE want an original slogan, or descriptive phrase, that tells why Herz-Oakes Candies are the best, purest and most delicious in St. Louis. Slogan should not exceed seven words; the shorter the better! The starting time is Monday, Feb. 4th; the closing time is Monday, March 4th. The three prize winners will be announced in our advertisement of Wednesday, March 6th.

Contest open to everybody. Mail or bring your slogan to—

Visit Our Tea Rooms
Special
25c
Luncheon Daily

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31 Locust St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

St. Louis School of Fine Arts

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Second Term

Opens Feb. 4, 1918

REGISTRATIONS being received.
DRAWING, PAINTING, DECORATING,
MOSAIC, INTERIOR DECORATION,
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Use a Post-Dispatch Want Ad to
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boy of any kind.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION
more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

"First in Everything."

Ouch! Sore, Touchy Corn!
Few Drops and Corns Lift Out

Don't hurt a bit! Cincinnati chemist finds
drug that works miracles—No humbug!

Your high heels have put
corns on your toes and cal-
luses on your feet, but why
care now? This tiny bottle holds an
almost magic fluid. A genius in
Cincinnati discovered this
in the drug store. You get rid of
a hard corn, soft corn or a
a corn between the toes, as well
as hardened calluses without
suffering one particle. Freez-
one is magic. Keep it on
dresser. Costs a few cents.

—ADV.

At the New **Bedell** Fashion Shop

In Washington Ave. at Seventh St.



First Complete Exhibition and Sale
Sparkling Spring Dresses

Spring's Newest Glory in Serges and Satins

The new Spring Frocks of serge or silk without limit—Fashion's offerings that have come fluttering in until the great Bedell Gown Salon is fairly teeming with bright new colors, new models, new style suggestions—whole bevy of refreshing creations. The most brilliant and picturesque profusion of Paris' own new ideas—and all properly carried out—you have ever encountered at any one spot. In short, everything that "is"—and at such *livable, reasonable prices!*

The New Silhouette

The new silhouette is sim-
plicity itself—just slim, rather
snugly drawn lines. To
achieve the most style
with the least effort—
that's the secret of this
Spring! But you will be
surprised how much can
be put into these little dresses.
And here's where the true artis-
tistry of designing is abso-
lutely essential.

The Authorized New Collars



Which would you like on your
dress? Every designer this
Spring features his own pet
collar ideas—and this has re-
sulted in an amazing variety.
We rather prefer the new Gypsy
bow-tie collars—and the Etons.

Sleeves Are Plain

And they're tight fitting—in a
snug way that makes one feel "all
dressed up!" And there's no deny-
ing the fact they *do* look smart!
But these tight sleeves and shoul-
ders must have good tailoring behind
them. That's the trick to it all.

No Charge for Alterations

Four Good Skirt Models



The Bedell Policy of Lowered Prices

The greatest and most fash-
ionable line of Spring Dresses
in the history of this business
—and at low prices—that's
what we have accomplished
for you. We are very proud
of the results—see what YOU
think!

Serge Models Exhausting Spring's Best New Ideas

\$15.00

New Taffetas, Satins, Serges, Charmeuses, Eton Effects

\$19.75

Georgettes, Taffetas, Soft Satins, Tailleur

\$25.00

Your last Summer's dress, we're very
sorry to say, isn't going to do at all this
Spring. Now the lines are all drawn close—
straight up and down—indeed rather narrow
at the bottom. Tunics, if they're long and
drape closely are sure to be popular.

What About Trimmings?

The braid note is often rounded and but-
tons marching up and down are al-
ready popular expressions. But there will
be headings and embroideries and the usual
Spring inclination towards embellishments
—but sharply restrained.

Spring Colors

Blue, Sand and Gray—here you have the
“big three” among Spring's colors. Stripes,
plaids and foulard figures are sure to find
favor. For the dressy frocks, the lighter
shades of apricot, taupe, old blue in soft
sheer fabrics.

No Charge for Alterations

Continued on Next Page.

About 80 Dresses Reduced

These are from the season just past. Mostly
wedding and evening Dresses, satin, chiffon
and taffeta—and a few white serges. They
were originally priced to \$35.00. Reduced to
\$29.50, \$39.50, \$49.50, \$55 and Up

\$7.95

Furs of Elegance

Priced $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Under Value for Final Disposal

\$395.00 Hudson Seal Coats, \$269.50

Elegant skunk collar, cuffs and border.

One \$295.00 Hudson Seal Coat (fox collar).....\$169.50

One \$265.00 Hudson Seal Coat.....\$149.50

\$195.00 Natural Cross Fox Set.....\$148.00

\$123.00 Hudson Seal Stole (with pockets).....\$75.00

\$85.00 Taupe or Pointed Fox Sets.....\$59.50

\$55.00 to \$75.00 Furs are now \$39.50
Included are the Taupe Wolf Sets,
Jap. Kolinsky Cape or Stole, Skunk-Marten
capes and Muff, Eastern Mink Muff.

THOMAS W. GARLAND

409-11-13 Broadway



STUDENTS WILL GIVE RECITAL

Beethoven Pupils to Appear at Conservatory Friday Night.

Students of the Beethoven Conservatory will give a recital of violin, piano and vocal music Tuesday night at the conservatory, 4525 Olive street.

Those taking part will be Misses Ethel Koen, Lillian Zatlin, Florence Quelmalz, Birdie Weiner, Frieda Jacobson, Dene Sachs, Zella Strother, Lillian Krumm, Mary E. Covington and Inez Baker; Mrs. Harry Grover, Mrs. A. Shank and Mrs. H. Collins Hay and Isadore Grossman.

Gen. Dickson to Address Ad Men. Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant-General, Military and Naval Departments, Illinois, will deliver an address on "Stand By" before the Advertising Club at the Hotel Statler Tuesday at noon.

FIRST ST. LOUIS HEARING FOR 'FAUST' SYMPHONY

Orchestra to Present Liszt's Work, With Soloist and Chorus.

The first St. Louis performances of the "Faust" symphony by Liszt will be given this week at the Friday and Saturday concerts of the Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Hackett, who sang the solo part in five performances of the Symphony given last season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged for the St. Louis production, and a chorus of 250 students from Concordia Seminary, trained by Frederick Fischer, conductor of the St. Louis Pageant Choral Society, will sing the choral portions of the composition.

The "Faust" symphony was described by its composer as a symphony in three pictures—those of Faust, Marguerite and Mephistopheles. It was dedicated to Berlioz, and had its first performance at Paris in 1876. The first movement is strictly symphonic in its character, but the second and third are so descriptive as to be in reality program music.

Violinist Today's Soloist. Hackett will give the other number in addition to his part in the symphony and another orchestral number is announced. The complete program follows:

Wagner Overture to Tannhauser

Beethoven Song with Orchestra.

Liszt A Faust Symphony

Jules Lepis, one of the first violinists of the orchestra, will be the soloist at tomorrow's concert.

Today's chief number will be the overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner, and Conductor Zach has placed this last on the program, which is given in full below:

Coronation March from The Prophet

Overture to William Tell Rossini

Violin Concerto in B, Violin, No. 1, in Concerto in B, Violin, No. 1, in

The Spanish Dances Moszkowski

Westerholt Wagner

Overture to Rienzi Wagner

Social Events

Continued from preceding page.

erson, Marie Gleason, Helen Daily, Maray Gleason, Delia Tamey and Mrs. William Crows; Messrs. James Mooney, Lester and Clarence Hohl, William Crow, Dan Kenney, Gene Thornhill, Joseph Overbeck and Usher Gleason.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohn of 4371 Evans avenue have announced the engagement of their son, Al Cohn, to Miss Dorothy Greenfield of Wynne, Ark.

The Mann School Mothers' Circle will meet Friday afternoon in the kindergarten room. The music section will have charge of the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Reyburn of 3953 Palm street, entertained with a musical and luncheon at their home Saturday evening in honor of their guests, W. E. Wodicka, Jr., of the Aviation Corps, Scott Field, and Howard McCullough of the U. S. Navy. Miss Amelia Diekmeyer and Lawrence Wodicka gave the musical program.

Mrs. W. H. Barnett of 5447 Vernon avenue will be hostess on Feb. 11 to the C. K. Chapter of the P. E. O. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Jennie Kerr of 1465 Stewart place.

The Mothers' Circle of the Shenandoah School will hold their regular monthly meeting on Friday afternoon. This will be a social meeting and a Hoover luncheon will be served.

Judge William E. Fish of 5223 Mervin avenue and family will spend the month of February at their orange grove near Miami, Fla.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin of Ithaca, N. Y., executive secretary of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae will address a mass meeting of college women at Central High School auditorium on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All college women are invited. The subject of Mrs. Martin's address will be "The College Woman's War Service." Mrs. Martin is urging the college women of the country to undertake the educational branch of patriotic service.

The St. Louis branch of the A. C. A. will give a tea for Mrs. Martin on Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Ludwig Schneidt, 6822 Kingsbury place.

The Margaret A. E. McClure Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will give a bridge and 500 party on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joseph Griswold of 5245 Washington boulevard. The proceeds will be for the benefit of a hospital bed in one of the French hospitals. Mrs. H. S. O'Bannon is manager of the afternoon's entertainment.

Any watch you want on credit. Lofis Bros. & Co., 24 fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

WOMEN RUN NUGENTS ELEVATORS

Men Operators Given Other Work in Department Store.

Ten saleswomen at Nugents store, Broadway and Washington avenue, were put to work operating elevators in the store Friday, and four more will start tomorrow. They are paid the same salary as the men operators who were given other work in the store.

Nugents is the first department store to employ women elevator operators, although many hotels and office buildings had adopted the practice. The operators wear uni-

forms, and each has a chair in her elevator.

RED CROSS SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

Junior Membership Work to Begin

All Over Country, Feb. 12.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (B. A. P.)—Plans have been made for the direction of the patriotic activities of all the school children of the United States into one channel. Junior Membership of the American Red Cross. Beginning Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and continuing until Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, enrollment work will be carried on to bring all the children in the 260,000 schools of the country into the Red Cross Junior Membership.

The movement has the support of the leading educators of America. The Federal Department of Education, the National Educational Association, the War Savings Committee, the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration sent representatives to the recent conference, at which the plan was agreed upon. Cardinal Gibbons, a member of the

honorary advisory committee, has given the plan his support.

Surest Cough Remedy

Made From Globe Pine

Easily Made at Home. Very Economical. Especially Good for Children.

Take two ounces of glycerine and a half ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrate, Pure) from your druggist. Mix these with six heaping tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar in half a pint of water. Take a teaspoonful as often as necessary to give relief. Be sure to use the Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pure). Other will answer the purpose in the formula which comes from eminent physicians. It is a safe and prompt-acting remedy for coughs or throat. As can be seen it contains no harmful drugs and may be used freely.

Tonic Rheumatism Treatment

Gives Prompt, Lasting Results.

Mr. George W. Smith, of St. Louis, has made a Syrup of Sassafras: one ounce of Syrup of Sassafras; half pint of Simple Elixir. Take a tablespoonful four times daily. Adv.

We Have Moved!

Tomorrow You Will Find Us in Our

NEW LOCATION

604-606 Olive St. Second Floor.

Where we will have one of the most modern Ladies' Sample Shop and will show the largest line of Ladies' SAMPLE COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.

in St. Louis—latest styles and most popular materials and colors—at a Saving of 25% to 50%

STERLING GARMENT CO. formerly Mermod-Jaccard Bldg.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

Swope's End of the Season Sale

If there ever was a time to buy Shoes and to save, that time is now—and here.

Here Are the Reductions on Women's Footwear:

\$2.45 for \$5 to \$6.50 Patent Leather Button Boots; with kid and cloth tops. Sizes 2 to 4½ mainly.

\$3.85 for \$6.00 Gunmetal Button Boots, with black cloth tops. All sizes and widths.

\$4.45 for \$6.50 to \$8.00 Patent Leather Button Boots, with black cloth and kid tops.

\$4.95 for \$6 to \$9 Gunmetal and Glace Kid Button and Lace Walking Boots. Also \$8 to \$11 Blk. and Brown Kid Lace Boots, white kid tops.

for \$9.50 to \$13.00 Tan Russia Lace and Button Boots, plain and with gray buck and suede tops.

600 Pairs \$7 to \$9.50 Pumps
Street and dress styles of black, bronze and gray kid and patent leather **\$4.85**

Evening Slipper Reductions

\$1.65 for \$4.00 to \$6.00 Black and White Satin Slippers. Broken sizes.

\$3.45 for \$7 to \$10 Silver and Gold Cloth and Brocaded Slippers, as well as \$5 to \$6 Satin Slippers in black, white, pink and blue.

Misses' & Children's Footwear

Misses' Gunmetal Button Shoes

Sizes 11 to 2—\$3.75 values **\$3.15**

Sizes 11 to 2—\$4.50 values **\$3.45**

Misses' and Children's Patent Leather Slippers

\$2.50 values, sizes 8 to 10½—**\$1.95**

\$3.00 values, sizes 11 to 2 **\$2.45**

Children's Gunmetal Button Shoes, **\$3.15**

\$3.75 values—sizes 8 to 10½ **\$3.15**

Children's Black Kid (Patent Tip) But

ton Shoes—\$3.00 values—sizes 8 to 10½ **\$2.45**

Infants' \$1.50 and \$1.75 Patent Leather

and Brown Canvas Button Shoes—sizes 2 to 6 **75c**

Infants' 50c and 75c Soft Sole Shoes—

a close out of odds and ends of other lines as well **40c**

Swope
Shoe Co.
OLIVE AT 10ST.

EGGS-10c Per Dozen-EGGS

"EGG-O-LA"

CONTAINS POWDERED EGG

Economical Convenient Pure and Wholesome

For Baking and Cooking

TRY "EGG-O-LA" today—for cakes, cookies, muffins, biscuits, pies and ice cream—just one level teaspoonful gives you the right amount of egg—no extra egg needed for the recipe. Twelve teaspoonfuls—or one dozen eggs—in the package, only 10c! Guaranteed to comply with Pure Food and Drug Law. The manufacturer has not yet received a supply of "EGG-O-LA," phone us.

NOTE—We will serve cakes made from "EGG-O-LA" at the Patriotic Food Show. Be sure you get one.

GANDOLFO-GHIO MFG. CO.

St. Louis, U. S. A. CEN. 1402
OLIVE 2107



RED CROSS SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

Junior Membership Work to Begin

All Over Country, Feb. 12.

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Surest Cough Remedy

Made From Globe Pine

Easily Made at Home. Very Economical. Especially Good for Children.

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Always ask for and get

Tonic Rheumatism Treatment

Gives Prompt, Lasting Results.

Mr. George W. Smith, of St. Louis, has made a Syrup of Sassafras: one ounce of Syrup of Sassafras; half pint of Simple Elixir. Take a tablespoonful four times daily. Adv.

Third Floor.

Kline's
606-608 Washington, Thru to Sixth

CINCINNATI
KANSAS CITY

No Suits will be sent on approval; no C. O. D.'s, and none exchanged or accepted for credit.

A Sensational Selling of

\$30, \$40 and \$45 Spring Suits

"Samples" From Prominent New York Makers

\$23.75

150 more wonderful Spring "Sample" Suits secured for Monday's selling after a thorough search of the Eastern markets. You may choose from the

Newest Styles—At a Saving!

Suits showing the new vest effects, Buster Brown jackets, long dip fronts, pleated effects, straight lines, new collars and trimmings; made of tricotines, serges, Poiret twills, gabardines, poplins, etc., in Quaker, chinchilla tan, Rookie, Sammie, checks, black and navy.

Third Floor.



INTRODUCING

A New Hat—and a New Idea!

"Smart-Style"
\$8.50 Hats

"Smart-Style" hats are always original models, and they represent the utmost in style and value. The first showing of these new hats presents 150 beautiful origination; newest materials and colorings.



For GRAY HAIR
No matter how gray, streaked or faded your hair may be, one to three applications will make it light brown, dark brown or black, whichever shade you desire. It does not rub off, is not sticky or greasy and leaves the hair fluffy.

A \$100.00 Gold Bond

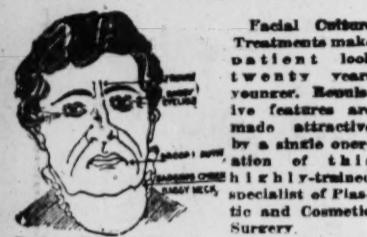
You need not hesitate to use **Orlex**, as a \$100 Gold Bond comes in each box guaranteeing that **Orlex** Powers are safe, non-toxic, lead, sulphur, mercury, salines, coal-tar products or their derivatives.

Get the **Orlex** Powders at any drug store. Dissolve it in one ounce of water and comb it through the hair. Or send us the coupon below and get a free trial package.

Free Sample Coupon
ORLEX MANUFACTURING CO.
101 E. Beekman St., New York, N. Y.
I have never used **Orlex**. Please send me one
trial package in plain wrapper.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

**Correct Your
FACIAL BLEMISHES**



Before Treatment

After Treatment

No Charge for Consultation.

J. T. PINKSTAFF, M. D.

505 Mermad-Jaccard Bldg.

A PAIN REMEDY

Prepared for Family Use

**Radway's
Ready
Relief**

50c

For Seventy
Years Tried
and True

All Druggists

Externally for

Sprains
Sciatica
Neuritis

Rheumatism
Cold Chills
Toothache

Internally for

Cramps in
Bowels
Diarrhea
Hemorrhage
Cold Chills
Indigestion
Sick Stomach
Headache

Radway & Co., 208 Centre St., New York

**RHEUMATISM
RECIPE**

I will gladly send any **Rheumatism** Recipe. A simple Herb Recipe absolutely free of all poisons and dangerous irritants. Rheumatism of long standing after every treatment will be relieved. Those who have given it to many sufferers who have had no relief will be surprised to find relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica, Neuralgia, Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. If you will send me your name, I believe you will consider it a God-send after you have tried it. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can take it for years. Write me what you are taking. I will gladly send you **Radway's** absolutely free to any sufferer who will mail me address.

W. M. SUTTON, 2850 Macarthur Av., Los Angeles, California.

**SANITOL
LIQUID
ANTISEPTIC**

For the Teeth and Mouth
Of all oral antiseptics on the market **Sanitol** has been found the most efficient by the highest authority. Neutralizes mucus secretions and puts the gums in a clean, healthy condition. Small quantity in half a glass of water. 7N
50c at any Druggist's
Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

RUPTURED?

Don't Throw Away Another Dollar on
Old Style Trusses. Cure Yourself
The Hernolite (The Latest
Invention)
Automatically closes the Rupture
Call for FREE demonstration
Fine st. between 10-12 daily; Saturdays
4-5 p.m.; Sundays 10-12, or write for FREE
booklet.
We Cure Rupture without
harm

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James & Allen Co. Dep. A-2012 Lock St., New York

**LEPTIC RELIEF
FITS**
Now offered by
the best
Nerve
Constrictor
and
Sedative.
\$1.50
Treat
most
severe
cases.
Write today
DR. HALE
Laboratory,
11 N. Walker
St., N. Y.

**SKINNER HANDORGAN
PHILOSOPHER IN PLAY**

"Mister Antonio" at American
Tonight; "Love o' Mike"
at the Jefferson.

Since his success in "Kismet," Otis Skinner has been a seeker for the picturesque and the bizarre in stage portrayal. His character of a bibulous and broken-down actor, in which he was last seen here in "Cock o' the Walk," was not quite novel enough to suit him; but last season he found his heart's desire in the garlic-laden role of an Italian grinder in Booth Tarkington's play, "Mister Antonio." He will present this play at the American Theater tonight.

"Antonio" arrived on Broadway but six weeks in the fall of 1916; but the rest of the country has liked it much better than New York did. Nearly the entire New York cast is still with Skinner.

In the play, the Mayor of Avalon, Pa., falls from grace while visiting New York, and is rescued from thieves in a Third Avenue barroom by Mister Antonio, barrel-organ virtuoso and philosopher. Later, Mister Antonio includes Avalon in his concert tour, and finds the town persecuting a girl, the kitchen drudge in the Mayor's household. Through his knowledge of the Mayor's past errors, he rescues the girl, and away they go to seek a Justice of the Peace.

L'Amour de Michel.
"Love o' Mike," which comes to the Jefferson tonight, was performed 15 times last year at the Shubert Theater in New York, and it is still played by George Hassell and a considerable part of the New York cast. The play, which is of the musical variety, is the work of Elizabeth Marbury, and is declared to have been written for the tired society woman, as well as for her equally wearied husband who is in business.

"Love o' Mike" is the work of Thomas Sydney, Harry B. Smith and Jerome Kern, the last having composed the musical score. The chief comedian, Hassell, appears as a butler and led to larceny by the demoralizing movies. The butler also undergoes a consideration, to make hero of himself. *L'Amour de Michel* is a comedy, whose name appears in the play's title. The youth and beauty of the chorus, and the attractiveness of the settings and costumes, are emphasized in the show's advance notices.

At the American, one week from tomorrow night, Maude Adams will appear in "A Kiss for Cinderella," which many persons consider the most beautiful and delicately humorous of the plays of Sir James M. Barrie. The plot is a mingling of wartime London atmosphere and of the fantastic imaginings of romance-fee cockneydom. In the chief scene, which is Cinderella's ball, the settings of royal luxury are not as they would be in a real court, but as the half-starved little slavey, Miss Thing, imagines them to be.

Sanday in "Oh, Boy."

"Oh, Boy," which has been running for nearly one year at the Princess Theater, New York, and is still there, will be played at the Jefferson next Sunday night by the company which has been in Chicago and which is headed by Joseph Sanday and Ivy Sawyer. "Oh, Boy" has become known as a musical comedy super-hit at the pretty little Princess, where it succeeded "Very Good, Eddie." For the following week, at the Jefferson, Robert Maitland is scheduled in a classic repertory.

Friz Scheff, erstwhile musical comedy star, will sing grand operas and popular ballads at the Orpheum Theater this week. George Nash and company will present a sketch, "The Unexpected." A mystery act is furnished by Milo, after whose name an interrogation point appears on the bills. Aveling and Son, "Southern gentlemen," Frankie Heath, song-singers, and Burleska, *Parasol*, in poses, are other items of the bill.

Having shown "A Dangerous Girl" the past week, the Imperial Theater will today present "A Good-for-Nothing Husband." In the interest of society in general, it would seem that these two should be kept far apart.

Here's a Modest Tenor. Little Caruso and his company of three men and two women will sing Italian melodies at the Columbia tomorrow, and Torcas' trained roosters will be offered as a novelty. "The Mississippi Misses," a musical comedy in brief, will be at the Grand, where "Circus Days" will also be played.

The Spiegel Revue, at the Gayety today, is declared to include drama, vaudeville, comedy, tragedy, opera, fashion and minstrelsy, all for the regular price of admission. A perfect figure contest, with local models matched against Marie Allen, a member of the company, is announced for Tuesday and Friday nights. At the Standard the "Social Folies" company will have Mina Schall and Harry Seyon as chief comedians.

Flonzaley Quartet Coming

Will Give Recital at Sheldon Memorial Auditorium Feb. 14.

The Flonzaley Quartet, one of the country's leading chamber music organizations, will give a recital at Sheldon Memorial Auditorium on the night of Feb. 14.

The members are Alfred Pochon, first violin; Adolfo Baffo, second violin; Louis Baffo, viola; Jean d'Archimbaud, violoncello. Baffo is a newcomer in the quartet, taking the place of Ugo Ara, who joined the Ambulance Corps in Italy a year ago.

A Delicious Plate Luncheon Served Daily, 45c—6th Floor
Stix, Baer & Fuller
GRAND-LEADER
SEXT. - WASHINGTON - SEVENTH & LUCAS

IMPORTANT SALES P.

The February Furniture Sale (Original)

—has many recent arrivals that augment interest and make selection better.

THE true helpfulness of this annual event increases with each day. Home-makers are refurnishing apartments, rooms and homes with furniture of the enduring quality, at little cost. Those with Furniture needs profit greatly now by taking advantage of these offerings, because of purchases made months ago.

This Queen Anne Chamber Suite,

It is as shown in illustration—consists of four pieces, in finished in dull-rubbed brown mahogany, and includes 48-in. \$159.50
Dresser, 36-in. Dressing Table with three drawers, full-size Bed and 34-in. Chiffonette.

159.50

Chippendale Dining Room Suite, \$178.50
One of the choicest offerings in the February Sale is this set of 9 pieces, in American walnut or brown mahogany. It includes 60-in. Buffet, 45x54-in. Table, Serving Table with large drawer, five Side Chairs and one Armchair, upholstered in genuine leather, in blue or tan. China Cabinet to match, at \$38.75.

Chamber Suites

4-piece, Louis XIV, brown mahogany, bow-end Bed, \$198.50
6-piece, Queen Anne, American walnut, including Desk and High Boy, \$179.50
6-piece, Chippendale, American walnut, with Twin Beds, \$200.50
4-piece, Louis XV, with Chiffonette, brown mahogany, \$200.00
4-pc., Hepplewhite, old ivory enamel, \$197.50

Living-Room Suites
3-piece, Louis XIV, brown mahogany, overstuffed, veiled and mahogany, \$149.75
3-piece Suite, cane and velour, Queen Anne period, \$156.50
2-piece, Irish Chippendale, hand-carved Suite, \$190.00
3-piece Suite, cane and damask, bow and Davenport, \$157.50
3-piece Davenport Suite, overstuffed, black satin, piped with red, \$200.00
3-piece Overstuffed Davenport Suite, tapestry covering, loose cushions, \$175.00

Easy Payments are made possible through our Club Plan of Furniture Selling. (Sixth Floor.)

Dining-Room Suites

9-pc., Queen Anne, American Walnut, \$149.75
8-piece, William and Mary period, American walnut, cane-back chairs, \$172.00
8-pc., Queen Anne, brown mahogany, \$179.00
9-piece, Louis XIV, brown mahogany, including 66-in. Buffet, \$179.50
9-piece, Kenilworth oak, hand carved, \$215.00

Easy Payments

Woolen Davenport Suite, Queen Anne, velour, \$89.50
High-Back Chairs, Queen Anne, velour, \$39.75
Box Springs, A. C. A. ticking, \$19.50

Fourth Floor.

Special—

Axminster Rugs, \$16.75
Pretty Persian designs, in Manhattan grade Axminsters 6x9-ft. size.

Brussels Rugs, \$29.75

Seamless, in refined all-over effects, 11 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. size.

Special—

Cashmere Wilton Rugs, \$45.00
Seamless styles, 9x12-ft. size, in a number of beautiful patterns.

Wiltana Rugs, \$33.00

Seamless style, 9x12-ft. size, in a number of beautiful patterns.

Wool-and-Fiber Rugs, \$12

Reversible style, for bedrooms. 9x12-ft. size. In a wide range of patterns.

Special—

Axminster Rugs, just 25 in the lot, in 9x12-ft. size, rich Oriental designs, with up-soft, luxurious nap. Choice of the lot at \$22.50

Linoleum, Sq. Yard, 69c

Genuine cork Linoleum, 4 yards wide, choice of our entire line, including block and hardwood patterns.

Inlaid Linoleum, Sq. Yard, \$1.15

Straight-line effects, in high-grade inlays, beautiful designs and colorings.

Fourth Floor.

Scotch Art Rugs, \$18.75

Aberdeen, finest grade, 9x12-ft. size, for bedrooms or bungalows.

Special—

Teakettles, "Wear-Ever" aluminum, best grade, 5-qt., flat bottom, cold handle, \$2.98

10-Pc. Cookers, \$1.89

High-grade aluminum, and can be used as a cereal cooker, vegetable steamer, double roaster, egg poacher, boiler; also includes low-bottom cake pan and five-eighth-cup measure.

12-Pc. Cookers, \$1.89

High-grade aluminum, and can be used as a cereal cooker, vegetable steamer, double roaster, egg poacher, boiler; also includes low-bottom cake pan and five-eighth-cup measure.

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12-Pc. Cookers, \$1.89

High-grade aluminum, and can be used as a cereal cooker, vegetable steamer, double roaster, egg poacher, boiler; also includes low-bottom cake pan and five-eighth-cup measure.

12-Pc. Cookers, \$1.8

ANNED FOR FEBRUARY



of Shoes (Original)

fall Shoes. We placed orders with manufacturers for the savings you now make. To anticipate your needs a few weeks in advance,

nd Oxfords

3.90

e of styles and Red Cross, Lat-
hers—in High
rds, as well as
ze in the lot and

Women's Pumps

Sale, \$4.60

Smart Spring styles, in patent and dull leather, white kid lined, with handturned soles and Louis heels. All sizes.

Women's Pumps

Sale, \$6.50

Plain dress styles, also the Buckle Colonials and Oxfords, of patent leather and white kidkins. (Main Floor.)

Women's Splendid Shoes

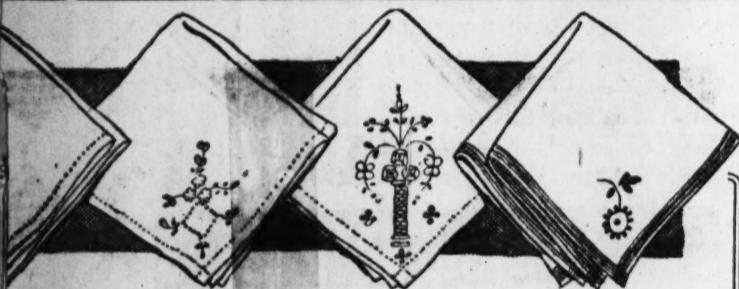
In the Downstairs Store

at \$1.50



Shoes of trustworthy character, at an al-
most unheard-of price. They are in button
and lace styles, in High Shoes, as well as
low Shoes, Pumps and Oxfords, in patent
and dull leathers. Footwear that is suited
to street or for dress wear.

The styles are good and there is practically
every desired size to be had.



Handkerchief Sale

In which thousands of dozens of crisp, new Handkerchiefs come

scarcer, and Handkerchiefs higher, and women will do

Women's Handkerchiefs

In the February Sale, Each, **15c**

Irish linen, full size, long letter initials, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch hemstitched hem. Also sheer lawn and shamrock, embroidered in various patterns, in other colors, with hemstitched roll edges or all-around imitation crochet

Men's Khaki Handkerchiefs, Each, 10c

Supply the soldier boy with Colonial Handkerchiefs at this special price. They are full size, uniform regulation, neatly stitched, and of extra good quality.

Real Japanese Hand-Drawn Handkerchiefs, fine quality, that may be used for doilies as well.

(Squares 7 and 11 and Handkerchief Department—Main Floor.)

The Spring Club Sale of Sewing Machines

—Begins Monday

THIS is an opportune time for home-sewers to buy new Sewing Machines. The convenient method of paying for them, and the specially low prices make irresistible appeal to all thrifty women who contemplate the purchase of a Sewing Machine.

In this event we offer Singer, Domestic, New Willard, New Home, White and other makes at noteworthy savings.

Handsome Colonial Cabinets, in colors to match the furniture, including mahogany, golden, fumed or Mission oak, at **\$46.00 Up**

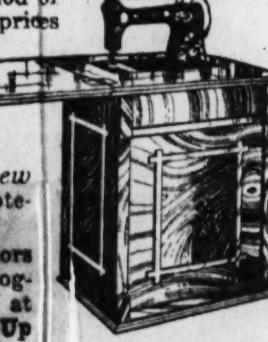
Every Machine has the Stix, Baer & Fuller and the manufacturer's liberal guarantee of complete satisfaction.

See These Used Machines

New Willard, **\$27.00** Standard box top, **\$4.00**
alma, **\$15.50** New Home, box top, **\$3.50**
nia, **\$18.50** White, box top, **\$2.75**
nger, box top, **\$3.00** Domestic, box top, **\$4.00**

No mail or phone orders on used Machines.

(Fifth Floor.)



6000 Men's Shirts

A Sale Involving Sample Lines and Short Lots of Several Makers

At **59c** and **79c**

THESE are the kind of Shirts that are rarely found in a sale at such small prices. They are all fresh, new and well made, and are shown in a range of patterns that is surely most complete.

These Shirts are of splendid quality materials, such as plain and fancy madras, Harmony and Garner's percales, pongee, madras, mercerized cloths, Russian cords and other weaves.

Some have laundered and some soft cuffs, and for the most part they are in neckband styles, though a few have soft collars attached. Sizes from 14 to 17.

Extra salespeople have been provided to insure prompt service.

(Downstairs Store and Sixth St. Highway—Main Floor.)



A Sale of Collars

Box of **6 for 60c**

They are all four-ply Collars, in ten distinct styles. They come packed in a box, and are sold only in lots of six. Some are in quarter sizes. It is a very important offering.

(Downstairs Store.)

Notion Specials

No phone orders filled.

King's Sewing Thread, black or white, numbers 40 to 70. Limit 1 dozen to buyer—
spool, **2c**

Pearl Buttons, very fine quality, various styles and sizes—three cards, **10c**

Dust Caps, percale and cambric—each, **5c**

Safety Pins, dozen on card for **3c**

Children's Hose Supporters, pin-on, black or white—all sizes—pair, **10c**

Crest Hooks and Eyes, black or white—all sizes—three cards, **10c**

(Downstairs Store.)

Women's Handkerchiefs

SHIRE lawn and cambric, embroidered in floral effects, all-white or novelty colors. Some with imitation crocheted edges. **Each, 5c**

(Downstairs Store.)

New Silk and Cloth Skirts

Special Value at **4.98**



HARBINGERS of the modes that are to have widest popularity for the coming season are these jaunty Skirts. Furthermore, they are examples of unusual value-giving.

They are made of high-grade taffeta, striped and plaid patterns, also some in plain colors, and others of fine French serge or wool Shepherd checks and novelty plaids.

Every one is a new model—some are in plaid styles, others with yokes and pockets, belts and buttons. All are faultlessly tailored, and there are sizes for women and misses.

New Tub Waists at 79c

White and striped voile, also models of organdie, trimmed with lace, pockets and large or small collars. All are crisp and new, and in sizes to 22.

"Wirthmor" Waists, "Seconds" at 55c

Voile or organdie, embroidery and lace trimmed. Some with slight imperfections hardly noticeable, offered while 100 dozen last at this price.

(Downstairs Store.)

Children's Undermuslins

PRINCESS Petticoats, of main-
silk, with ruffle at bottom, finished with lace insertion or lace-trimmed ruffle and elastic edge, or embroidery and tucks, 2 to 6 sizes, **25c**

CHILDREN'S Drawer Waists, *cambric*, with two rows of buttons, full front, sizes 2 to 12, trimmed, **25c**

Untrimmed, at **19c** (Downstairs Store.)

Laces and Embroideries

In the Downstairs Store

THIS semi-annual event offers choice lots of Laces and Embroideries at splendid savings:

At **5c** Yd.

Embroideries of Swiss and cambric—mostly Edges, in floral and scroll designs.

Val. Laces, in matched sets, narrow and wide widths.

Embroidery Bands, fine quality batiste—some combined with Venise lace insertion.

Convent Strips, good quality, 5 yard lengths.

Torchon Laces, including the heavy quality, mercerized kinds, in pretty Cluny patterns.

Gold and Silver Laces, Edges only, for trimming purposes.

At **10c** Yd.

Linen Laces, Edges and Insertions.

Heavy Torchon Laces, Edges and Insertions—Cluny patterns.

Venise Laces, Edges and Insertions, white and euc.

Embroideries, Swiss and cambric—hundreds of effective designs.

Convent Strips, good quality, 5 yard lengths.

Torchon Laces, including the heavy quality, mercerized kinds, in pretty Cluny patterns.

Gold and Silver Laces, Edges only, for trimming purposes.

(Downstairs Store.)

At **25c** Yd.

15-inch Petticoat Flounces, Swiss and cambric, large, showy, burnt-out lace designs—some with heading top.

(Downstairs Store.)

At **\$1.85** and **\$2.35**

Felt Linoleum, Sq. Yd. 33c

Choice assortment of patterns, in heavy Felt Linoleum, hardwood, tile and fancy patterns.

(Downstairs Store.)

Staple Cotton Goods

FORCEFUL reasons why hundreds of housewives will look after the household needs and provide them Monday:

Zephyr Ginghams, Yard, 23c

Amoskeag Mills Zephyr Ginghams, all this season's newest long plaid, in an immense range of styles.

Bleached Sheets, \$1.69

Ready-made, bleached, seamless style, 81x90 inches.

Bedspreads, \$1.69

Fancy, fast-colored chalis covered.

Turkish Bath Towels, 49c

Bleached, fine yarn, jacquard weave Turkish Towels, pink, blue, yellow and lavender borders and stripes. Slight see-

conds.

Bed Comforts, \$2.98

Fancy, fast-colored chalis covered. Mostly dark colors.

30c *Special*

More than 200 yards of Roller Toweling

of heavy bleached Union linen crash, with fast blue border. (No mail or phone orders.)

Yard, 17c

(Downstairs Store.)

A Sale of Curtains

A Maker's Surplus, in Two Lots.

at **\$1.85** and **\$2.35**

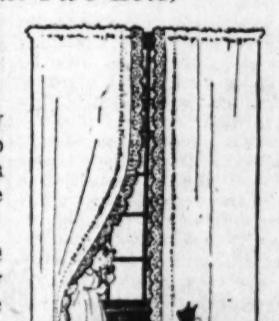
NEARLY 800 pairs of pretty

Marquise Curtains in two lots.

Every pair is finished with lace edge and hemstitch; some with insertions.

For the most part they are white, though there are some ivory and beige shades, and all are crisp and fresh. At Monday's price, most people will take several pairs.

(Downstairs Store.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS LAUGH AT TROUBLES

Humor is One of the Cardinal Virtues of Gen. Pershing's Men.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON, A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 2. The saving grace of humor, one of the American soldier's cardinal virtues, he can find a laugh in the muddiest French roads, in the coldest billet in a dilapidated French barn, even in his own wet feet, which shows that he is a humorist indeed.

In that busy but rather bleak despatch behind the French front whence American railroad engineers run their trains up to the front daily the same irrepressible humor has sprung up.

There is a big railroad yard, where American locomotives whistle and rumble, and there is also a French cemetery. Three years of war have worn off the grass, and of fresh soil there is none. The prospect is one of sandy hillocks, muddy yards and many weather-beaten wooden racks, the whole liberally besprinkled with the soot of many locomotives. Harking back to the real estate dealers at home, who have sold many a less attractive lot, one of the engineers composed the following prospectus:

WINDY CITY, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, CONVENIENT TO THE HOME OF THE HARRIERS—O. B. BUSINESS.

The place is—
Population, including rats, rabbits and birds, **100,000**.
Water (Plain, Fancy, River and Rain), Police Department, Cemetery and Convenient Cemetery and Cemetery

Joffre to Join French Academy.
PARIS, Feb. 3.—Field Marshal Joffre has put forward his official candidates for the Academie Francaise. His election, which will be unanimous, will take place shortly.

St. Louis People Will Get Instant Results

St. Louis people will be surprised at the INSTANT action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ka. Because Adler-ka cures both large and small intestinal diseases almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas, and prevents appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. It is astonishing the great amount of foul, poisonous matter Adler-ka draws from the alimentary canal—matter which may have been pent up for years. The Wolff-Wilson Drug Company (corner 6th and Washington), report Adler-ka has the quickest and most COMPLETE action of anything they ever sold—ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW SCIENCE IS AN EFFICIENT AID IN THE NAVY'S WORK

Continued From Page One.

railroads, the trenches, shelters, food depots and all the rest.

Further, different types of maps are required for different services. The staff must have one kind, the artillery officer another, and so on, almost without limit. The complicated nature of the details is increased by the fact that the details supposed to be covered by a map are changing every day. New rails are laid, new trenches are dug, the positions of new batteries are discovered. As a consequence new maps for large stretches of the front are necessary every day of the year. The facts discovered today must be on the maps in the hands of the officers tomorrow, and it is done. It is easier to imagine the organization than to describe it; but the demands upon the engineering forces of the armies call for and receive the utmost skill and scientific training.

In this role of aiding in making maps, airplanes are essential. In

formation is desired as to the enemy's country over a certain sector; up goes flight after flight of airplanes, the planes are developed within a few minutes, trained observers with microscopic care compare these with the existing maps, new features and alterations are noted, and corresponding changes are made on the maps. Then reports are received from the observation posts and the information is recorded; within a few hours everything is ready and in 12 hours the officers at the front have their maps. The great variety of maps furnished and the rapidity of their preparation are entirely novel features of this war.

Another science which has come to the front of the stage is metallurgy. Of course, this was expected and both France and England were well prepared for it, but they had the man and the methods. But many novel problems have arisen and have been solved. Chief of these were the substitution of some metal for ordinary steel, and the preparation of alloys having a light weight. Fortunately, it has been the practice in all countries to employ, in connection with the great steel works, groups of scientific men, chemists and physicists; and the realization of their importance is no new venture of the war.

Physics is a science which covers many subjects. Of these acoustics is one to which in recent years less and less attention has been paid, owing to the apparent growth in importance of other subjects, notably electricity and temperature measurements. In fact, I know several institutions—one is the greatest school in England—where acoustics has been omitted altogether from the one-year course in physics. And now, to physiologist, the most striking feature of the war, far as science is concerned, is the wide use of the phenomena concerned with sound. Yet when one stops to think, there is nothing in this to cause surprise. One of the needs of a combatant is to detect the presence and position of one's enemy; airplanes are very noisy; when a gun expels a shell there is a sound, and submarine engines cannot be made noiseless. Again, sound waves may be emitted from any such source as a horn or a whistle and may be used for signals on a dot and dash system, or use may be made of their echoes.

Locating Guns by Acoustics.

Here was a wide field at once for the physicists, and both in France and in England we saw the results of their work. Perhaps the most interesting of these was the method of locating the position of a gun of large caliber. When a shot is fired from a German gun, said the allied observers, in the later hours three sounds. The first of these is the sound due to the passage of the shell through the air—this is because the velocity of the shell is greater than that of sound waves; the second sound to be heard is the boom of the gun itself; and the third is that due to the explosion of the shell. So if there are two or more "receiving stations," at each of which some such apparatus as a simple microphone is installed, and if each of these is connected by wires to a central station where there is a recording device, each microphone will register the arrival of the three sound waves; but, since the receiving stations are at different distances from the gun, any one type of waves, for instance, the boom, will reach them at different instants of time. In order to know the time intervals, all that is necessary is to make an extremely accurate clock record its indications on the same strip of paper that receives the microphone signals. Then, knowing the velocity of sound waves, as we do, and also the exact situation of the receiving stations and their relative distances, it is a simple matter to work out graphically the position of the gun.

The only uncertain element in the process is the velocity of the sound waves, because it varies with the temperature of the air—fortunately in a known manner; and it is affected by the wind, if this is strong. But corrections can be made, and the accuracy obtained is truly surprising.

Calculations by Aerial Pilot.

One way of verifying the result is to send up an airplane and photograph the region. When this is done, it is found that the two methods agree so closely that, if on the largest scale maps a gun's position as determined by one is marked by a pin, the position found by the other cannot be marked by a second pin; there is no space. This means roughly that the location of a gun at a distance of six miles can be determined definitely within some 50 feet, which is sufficiently close. The English officer who had charge of the sound observations at the Messines fight told me that in one day 63 large German guns were located, and all 63 were destroyed. Naturally, the receiving stations have to be close to the front line, and the central station cannot be far back. One day I visited such a station in a French town, which had been under bombardment only a few hours before; the house next the one in which I was making my visitor's observations was still smoking; and the men in charge of the apparatus were just working out the position of the gun which had been worrying them.

Another way in which the situation of a gun is revealed is by the flash it emits, which, of course, can be seen for a long distance at night. If the observing post is sufficiently high above the ground. All that are required for this purpose are several such posts, and a knowledge of their positions; then simply triangulation methods give the desired result. The only trouble arises from possible uncertainty as to whether all the observers are looking at the same flash; but due care is taken of this.

Wireless telegraphy is used in numerous ways—for signaling from airplanes and for sending messages or signals of aerial forces. Landing apparatus involving telephonic principles is installed in the very front-line trench. One day I was taken to see such an apparatus in the French lines running across the Aronne Forest. It was a beautiful

day, the air was full of the fragrance of apple blossoms, the scenery was lovely and peaceful. We started off the main road and our speed doubled. I asked why, and my staff officer said: "This road is in full view of the Germans, and if they see civilians they may take a shot at you." Soon we were over this bit of road, and after passing one or two burned chateaux and what had been a lovely town, with its hall, its church and every house a mass of ruins, we reached the actual front line, or at least a point as close as a motor could approach, even in the shelter of a deep ravine. On climb-

ing up to the listening post, I was interested to see recorded upon the last page of notes of the soldier in charge, this whisper from the German lines (not in English, naturally): "There is a staff automobile on road, with apparently some civilians in it." Perhaps a second look told the Germans we were not worth shooting at; anyway we had no "events" coming or going.

Former Judge Wing Dies.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Francis J. Wing, 65 years old, former Federal Judge in this district, died here late last night.

GIRLS! BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR WITH "DANDERINE"

Get a Small Bottle! Freshen Your Scalp! Stop Falling Hair! Remove Dandruff! Grow Lots of Wavy, Glossy, Beautiful Hair—You Can!



"DANDERINE" GROWS HAIR

Besides doubling the beauty of your hair at once, you will shortly find new hair, fine and downy at first, but really new hair growing all over the scalp. Costs little.

ADV.

Addison's

511-15 WASHINGTON AV.

Tomorrow, Monday, We Launch Our First Great Sale of

Spring Dresses

Exquisite Georgette Crepes
Finest Silk Messaline
Rich Crepe de Chines
Pussy Willow Taffetas
Fancy Plaid Taffetas
Roman Striped Taffetas
Emb. French Serges

Hundreds of beautiful new Spring models—in fashion's newest shades—sizes for misses and women—a wonderful sale.

\$15.00 to \$18.50 DRESSES
\$9.98
For Dress
Pictured
at Left.

\$20.00 to \$25.00 DRESSES
\$12.98
For Dress
Pictured
at Right.

Extra-Size Dresses for "Stout" Women in this Sale



WINTER COATS

THE GREATEST SALE IN OUR CAREER!
2000 COATS—ALL NEW—JUST RECEIVED!

Velours—Pompoms—Burellas—Cheviots—Zibelines—Broadcloths—Kersies, Etc.—Fur Trimmed—Plush Trimmed—Velvet Trimmed—Burgundies—Greens—Browns—Taupes—Navies—Beetroot—Sammies—Black, Etc.

All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$13.75 . . . \$6.00
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$15.00 . . . \$7.50
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$19.75 . . . \$9.98
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$24.75 . . . \$11.75
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$27.50 . . . \$13.75
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$32.50 . . . \$15.75
All Cloth Coats Selling up to \$37.50 . . . \$17.50



ALL PLUSH COATS
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$20.00 . . . \$10.98
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$23.75 . . . \$12.98
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$27.50 . . . \$14.75
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$29.75 . . . \$15.95
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$35.00 . . . \$17.50
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$39.75 . . . \$18.75
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$45.00 . . . \$22.50
All Plush Coats Selling up to \$50.00 . . . \$25.00

EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS

Sizes 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56
"Stout"
Women
This is the only store in St. Louis where you can be sure of perfect-fitting garments.
Visit Our "Special" Dept.

Black Thibet Cloth Coats, \$12.50
New Kersey Cloth Coats, \$15.00
Plush Coats as Low as \$18.50
Silk Plushes as Low as \$25.00

Extra Size Suits . . . \$15.00 up
Extra Size Dresses . . . \$7.50 up
Extra Size Waists . . . \$1.98 up
Extra Size Silk Skirts . . . \$5.98 up
Extra Size Cloth Skirts . . . \$5.98 up

PRICES NO OBJECT—These Goods Must Go!

Children's Coats Selling up to \$15 at . . . \$5.00
Just 83 Women's Suits—Until All Gone . . . \$5.00
About 75 Cloth Suits for Women—
SIZES . . . \$7.50
Silk and Velvet Dresses—Choice . . . \$2.98

Curious About M—L—?

It Stands for the Best Cold, Cough and Catarrh Medicine Ever Discovered, Which Is Menth-o-Laxene

Menth-o-Laxene has been on the market seven years. It is a concentrated compound of healing, soothing, curative extracts to be mixed at home with granulated sugar syrup—a full pint—or it may be taken in doses of ten drops in the "raw" state by those who do not like sweet syrup.

The very first dose brings wonderful relief in head or chest colds of children or adults. Every bottle of Menth-o-Laxene is guaranteed to please or money back.

It is economy to make a full pint. Much cheaper than buying ready-made cough or cold remedies—besides, you cannot buy a more effective medicine anywhere. One bottle will last a season for most families, and it checks or aborts a bad cold if taken promptly. Every well stocked druggist supplies Menth-o-Laxene. Don't take a substitute—for your sake.—ADVERTISEMENT.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 15A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

During 1917 the Post-Dispatch printed 16,925 Lost and Found Want Ads—1314 more than the FOUR other St. Louis papers combined—and more than three times as many as the nearest competitor.

"5-Drops" Gives Quick Relief to Rheumatic Sufferers

J. W. Mason, Post Allen, La., writes: "I had rheumatism which paralyzed my right arm. I took a bottle of your '5-Drops' and used it according to directions and before I had used half of it my arm was well again and could use my arm the same as ever. I can't collect words enough to praise it. It is the best medicine I ever used." "5-Drops" is now sold by the leading druggists in every part of the United States and Canada.

FREE A sample bottle will be mailed free if you will write to The Swanson Company, Newark, O.

Cuticura Cares For Your Face and Hands

Dainty women everywhere use Cuticura Soap with no other for everyday toilet purposes. With touches of Ointment to purify and tone up the complexion, hands and hair. Absolutely nothing better than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 15A, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

It may be economy to rent a nicely furnished suite of rooms, rather than to "lump up" that flat. A great variety to choose from will be found in the Post-Dispatch room and board columns.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO.

Manufacturers Starck Pianos and Starck Player-Pianos
1102 Olive Street

OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS
New Starck Pianos, \$350 to \$750
New Starck Player-Pianos, \$750, \$850 & \$1000
No Money Down—30-Day Free Trial Offer
Our great factory-to-home proposition will interest you. Just think what the money you will save on your piano bill will be with all the middlemen's profits taken out.

Open
Until
9 O'Clock
Saturday
Evening

Easy
Weekly
or
Monthly
Payments

USED PIANOS

Leland . . . \$7.00
Bauer . . . \$5.00
Everett . . . \$9.00
Estey . . . \$14.50
Steindell . . . \$100.00

STARCK . . . \$125.00
Kenmore . . . \$105.00
Aerial . . . \$175.00
\$600 Player . . . \$275.00
\$700 Player . . . \$385.00

USED PLAYERS

\$750 Piano . . . \$305
\$500 Piano . . . \$250
\$350 Piano . . . \$235
\$250 Piano . . . \$205
\$1000 Player . . . \$645
\$850 Player . . . \$585
\$750 Player . . . \$535

Small First
Payment
All That
Is
Necessary

New Starck Pianos, \$350 to \$750
New Starck Player-Pianos, \$750, \$850 & \$1000

Open
Until
9 O'Clock
Saturday
Evening

"Mother, You Look Young Enough To Be My Sweetheart"

How Do You Keep That Youthful Look In Your Face When So Many Others No Older Than You Have Such Bad Complexions and Coarse Wrinkled Skin?"



PERSHING'S ARMY HAS BEST EQUIPPED HOSPITALS TO BE FOUND ON WEST FRONT

Continued From Page One.

in railroad comfort, with every possible convenience and hygiene, equipped for every emergency. Our hospital cars have been made by transforming Wagons-Lits cars of the French railroad service, the equivalent of our Pullmans. If the patient has recovered sufficiently to be a "sitting case" he will travel in trains composed of day coaches, with an extra car attached for hospital attendants and another for cooking.

He will go to a convalescent hospital situated probably at or near the Atlantic coast. There he will stay until he is thoroughly well. Such a hospital is the Massachusetts General Hospital, for instance. Let us suppose that, unfortunately, the soldier has lost the use of an arm or has been otherwise permanently disabled. Then, and then only, will he go back to the United States.

No Convalescents Discharged.

No slightly wounded, and no convalescents, will be sent back home. No man who, when he recovers, may serve again as a soldier, will be sent back home. Only a man who, when he recovers, is not fit for further service, and foremost, as the Germans bomb hospitals and shell ambulances, so also do they torpedo hospital ships.

Second, ship tonnage is the most precious of all the elements that go to compose American success in the

war. While there is plenty of room on returning transports, to send home on one of them a man who later must return to France would be simply to neutralize his space on the later transports bound for France. By keeping him here we save tonnage, and we avoid the risks of ocean travel, not only by submarine, but by weather, an important item with a man lately wounded.

Therefore, there will be, properly speaking, no American hospital ships. On each returning transport there will be, however, a sick bay to accommodate from 50 to 150 patients, and a medical officer will be aboard each transport to care for them if they need care.

Now, if the soldier is blinded he will get home as quickly as it is possible to get him there. As a matter of fact, the number of men blinded in war is not so great as some suppose. Only one man of every 1000 or 1200 wounded loses his sight. Not one American soldier has yet been blinded by wounds received in action. But when there are American blind, they will get the tenderest care and will be returned to the surroundings of home as quickly as may be. Medical officers are convinced that this factor, an early return home, is especially important with the blind.

Re-Education of Blind.

As soon as he can be removed, the sightless soldier will be sent to a special hospital where not only will he receive medical care but his instruction will be begun in how to care for himself and how to make himself useful under his handicap.

As quickly as enough patients are accumulated at this hospital to make up a ship's complement they will be sent home. The instruction will continue aboard ship and a special instructor of the blind will go with them for the purpose. Once in the United States the main work of re-education, for that is what it amounts to, will be undertaken in special hospitals. This work here is in charge of Dr. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia, and that is the best guarantee. He has under him many noted specialists in eye troubles.

These are the plans for handling of the wounded. A good deal has been written in a general way to the effect that the health of the troops is excellent. Here are the figures to prove it. At the present time the death rate is 0.11 per cent. to say that in a year only nineteen men of every thousand will die. In a certain week not long ago there were — deaths, and it is a pity the total number of men we now have in France cannot be given for contrast. Of that total one-third died by violence, wounds, accidents, etc., while of the remaining two-thirds who died of disease, three-quarters died of respiratory diseases.

Pneumonia has been the army's one trouble. It is not the same kind of pneumonia to which America is accustomed. In New York most of the pneumonia is tubercular. A girl at the cable death register in the paper will show that the pneumonia here is bronchial. Bronchial pneumonia and bronchitis are the only things the medical department worries about, and they are the inevitable consequence of the cold winter, a damper, rawer climate than Americans are accustomed to, wet feet and kindred causes. When it is recalled that there is a considerable number of Southern troops in the army here also it will be seen that this is not surprising.

Sickness Rate Dropping.

Furthermore, the situation in the field contingents which landed in France in June and has had time to get thoroughly acclimated and hardened is just about half that of more recently arrived troops—so that the longer the troops stay the better their health. It would be interesting to compare health statistics of the troops in France with those of the troops in the United States. It is a safe bet that the army here would not suffer in the comparison.

Have Too Many Experts.

It may sound strange, but as a matter of fact we have too many experts here. The American Red Cross Government has been asked to send over younger, less experienced, less so to speak, high priced men. The reason is that there is not enough fine work to go around. So far we have not had the unusual cases, the exceedingly intricate cases on which the expert thrives. It has been a comparatively humdrum affair, where a good doctor is as good as an expert, and the experts have been rare, if not unknown, this time. It has been like cutting down trees with a highly tempered sword; an ax would do just as well, and it's hard on the sword.

But the time will come when the services of these splendid medical men will be absolutely invaluable, and in years to come many a man with wife and children will have to thank some surgeon who gave up his limousine for a rickety ambulance that he had them and his home, and is now buried in a war cemetery somewhere in France. The names of many of these men can be given, and they should be, for their names are a roll of honor, and they should be always held in remembrance by every family that has a soldier in France, or will have later, for some day they may save that soldier's life.

With the prefatory remarks that this is only a partial list, and that other names that should be on it are not available, here they are, beginning with the New York men: Dr. Samuel Lloyd and Dr. McKernan of Postgraduate Hospital; Dr. Charles H. Peck of Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. C. L. Gibson of New York Hospital; Dr. George E. Beeven of Presbyterian Hospital; Dr. Harry Cushing and Dr. F. A. Washburn of Boston; Dr. R. A. Hart of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. R. T. Miller of Pittsburgh; Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland; Dr. F. A. Basye of Chicago; Dr. Angus McLean of Detroit; Dr. John M. Finly of Johns Hopkins; Dr. F. T. Murphy of St. Louis; Dr. M. Clinton of Buffalo; Dr. P. R. Clark of Youngstown; Dr. R. V. Clark of Indianapolis; Dr. Joseph E. Flynn of Yale Medical School, and Dr. B. R. Shurly.

All three men are working with the surgeons of the regular army in perfect team work, without jealousy, with the one great object of saving the health and the lives of as many

American soldiers as they can. They have done much already, as the records show, and when the big test comes, they will not be wanting. Of that the soldiers left behind may rest assured.



YOUR WASH-DAY PROBLEM

It's Easily Solved With an

ELECTRIC Washing and Wrapping Machine

Just Think! Wash-Day Without Hard Work!

No turning the wringer. No backaches. No toiling, with spoiling of hands, in soapy water. Just out-and-out, solid comfort—that's what you get in the possession of the household's greatest helper, an ELECTRIC Washing and Wrapping Machine.

No need you worry about the wear-and-tear on your daintiest lingerie or finest lace curtains. Just be sure you purchase your ELECTRIC Washing and Wrapping Machine from us—

We Guarantee Our Machines to Wash Everything Without Injury to Fabric.

In fact, we don't hesitate to claim that the saving in wear-and-tear on your clothes will soon pay for an ELECTRIC Washing and Wrapping Machine. Better make up your mind to visit our store. See for yourself.

A Small Payment Puts One of These Machines in Your Home.

Adam Triple-Action Vacuum Washer... \$70
Western Electric Washer... \$100

Pay as you save! Only small monthly payments.

Frank Adam Electric Co.
904-6 Pine Street



The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

Prufrock & Litton's
Fourth and St. Charles Streets

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Reliable Furniture

Discounts of 10% to 40%

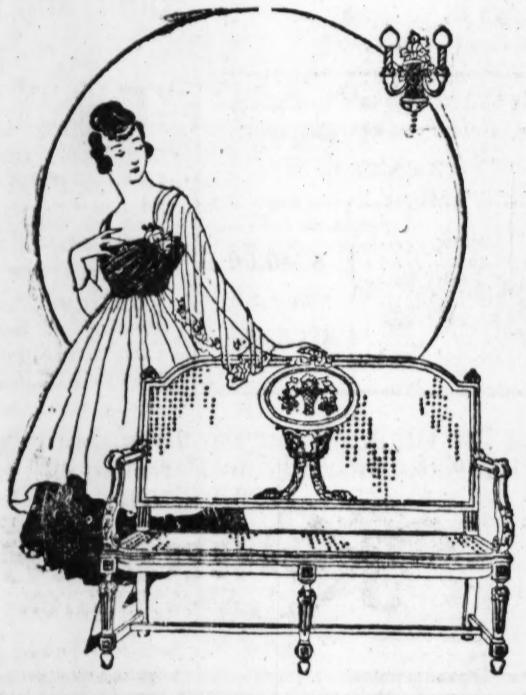
Furnishing your entire home or purchasing a single piece during Prufrock & Litton's Semi-Annual Sale means your opportunity to make a wise investment.

It provides an immense and splendid stock of all kinds of better furniture, and the fact that we handle dependable merchandise only makes your purchase here a safe investment whether your knowledge of home furnishings be extended or limited.

The economy of buying here may easily be demonstrated by a comparison of values and prices, and we invite your careful inspection of our interesting stock of furniture.

See our large advertisement in the Global-Democrat today quoting many prices.

Buy now—deliveries can be made in March or April. Pay one-fifth cash and the balance in 20, 60, 90 and 120 days.



Nemo SELF-REDUCING

Most Popular Stout Woman's Corset!

The ONLY one that restores a youthful appearance by permanently reducing both size and weight of the figure.

The abdomen is comfortably supported, giving relief to the physically weak.

Famous for durability. Represent great intrinsic value; guaranteed to outwear any other make.

Their invaluable hygienic service costs you nothing extra.

Many Models—All Sizes—All Stores.

Prices—\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5 and \$6

Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute, New York

CORSETS

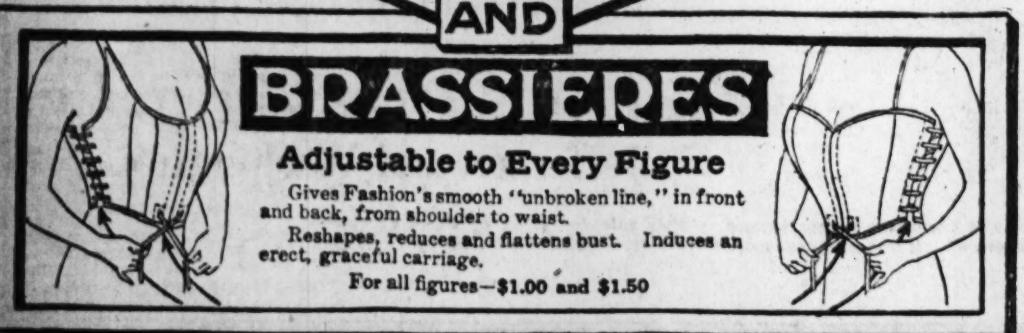
AND

BRASSIERES

Adjustable to Every Figure

Gives Fashion's smooth "unbroken line," in front and back, from shoulder to waist. Reshapes, reduces and flattens bust. Induces an erect, graceful carriage.

For all figures—\$1.00 and \$1.50



Mother! See if your Child's Tongue is Coated.—Listen!

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach Sour, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a bilious child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty the bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

Look at the tongue, mother! If it is coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, give "California Syrup of Figs" and you'll prove it. At the present time the death rate is 0.11 per cent. to say that in a year only nineteen men of every thousand will die. In a certain week not long ago there were — deaths, and it is a pity the total number of men we now have in France cannot be given for contrast.

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Low Prices
Easy Terms
Make This
Piano Sale
an Epoch

Terms \$6 a Month Up

Conroy's
Piano House
1100 OLIVE ST.

Every Piano
No Matter How
Low in Price
Fully
Guaranteed

Used Upright Pianos

Kimball	\$ 55
Estey	65
Fischer	70
Brambach	85
Kurtzmann	90
Chickering	100
Hardman	110
Sterling	115
Emerson	125
Gabler	125
Bradburg	125
Haines Bros.	135
Hazelton	135
Story & Clark	145
Krakauer	155
Sohmer	165
Kroeger	175
Knabe	185
Everett	195

Used Grand Pianos

Sohmer	\$200
Chickering	225
Steinway	315
A. B. Chase	335
Steinway	385
Knabe	685
Knabe	715

MAN SHOT BY WATCHMAN DIES

ASSOCIATE. With Bullet Wound in Back Held at City Hospital.

Theodore Stollhans, 23 years old, 4278 Clarence avenue, who was shot Tuesday night when being pursued by a railroad watchman in the yards at Euclid and Florissant avenues died of his wounds yesterday at the city hospital. The watchman was

searching for thieves who had taken a case of shoes from a car.

William Fisher, 19, of 4416 North Taylor avenue, went to the Carr Street Police Station an hour later with a bullet wound in his back, which he said was inflicted by a negro highwayman at Fourteenth and Carr streets. The police learned that Fisher was an associate of Stollhans, but had no report of a shooting at Fourteenth and Carr. Fisher is held at the city hospital.

"NEVER-TEL"
Better Than Advertised
Darkens Gray Hair
To a Youthful—Natural Color

NEVER-TEL, the World's Greatest Hair Restorative, heralds joy and happiness everywhere! It is clean, simple, scientific. It gradually darkens the premature gray hair of youth and modestly corrects the ravages of approaching age. It does its work positively, yet so gradually that even your hairdresser can't tell that that is why it is so effective. It has won the trade mark "NEVER-TEL" and will not stain the most delicate skin. It invigorates the scalp; eliminates dandruff, and stimulates the hair to a more luxuriant growth. It is a perfect delight to modest, refined women who have experienced the disagreeable features of other preparations: and to all who have felt the tragedy of grayness. NEVER-TEL comes as the one safe, sanitary preparation to restore the natural, lustrous color place the glow of youth upon your cheek, and social confidence at your command.

Born in a College Laboratory!

The inventive thoughts leading to the discovery of NEVER-TEL came from a college student—young man, who was prematurely gray. He had been troubled by the use of the various kinds of hair preparations. He was a student of chemistry and for five years made cosmetics for his own use and for others. NEVER-TEL was born in a college laboratory to eliminate the need to buy any kind of hair preparation. It is the result of a series of experiments and tests made by the young chemist that gave the positive, gradual results. The secret of the hair's darkening is in the skin. NEVER-TEL is even beautiful to the touch. The name is now legally known everywhere. It is sold in every box at all drugstores.

At your druggist 50c, or direct from NEVER-TEL Laboratories Co., Dept. 213, Kansas City, Mo.

Put Up in Perfumed Tablet Form!

Never-Tel put up in delicately-perfumed tablet form for perfume and travel. It is because it is the most convenient, sanitary form of hair preparation. NEVER-TEL tablets are made for you to be dissolved in a little water as used; and to protect you against the many forms of hair preparations.

Never-Tel comes as the one safe, sanitary preparation to restore the natural, lustrous color place the glow of youth upon your cheek, and social confidence at your command.

GERMAN ENEMY ALIENS
IN COUNTY TO REGISTERREFEREE FINDS AGAINST
KOBUSCH IN USURY SUITWork in St. Louis and District to
Begin Tomorrow and Con-
tinue to Saturday.McDonald Report Says Bonus
Paid to Mississippi Valley Trust
Co. Was for Services.

Plans for the registration of German enemy aliens in St. Louis County have been announced by Postmaster Seip, who has been appointed chief registrar for the Eastern District of Missouri. The registration of German enemy aliens living within the city limits will be in charge of the St. Louis Police Department, under rules already published. The registration will begin tomorrow and end Saturday.

German enemy aliens living outside the city limits of St. Louis and receiving their mail through the following branch postoffice stations must register at their respective stations:

Baden Station, 8323 North Broadway; Cabanne Station, 927 Goodfellow avenue; Clayton branch, 308 Forsythe avenue, Clayton; Ferguson branch, 7 Church street, Ferguson; Grayson Station, 4658 Gravois avenue; Kirkwood Station, 1110 Main and Kirkwood road, Kirkwood; Jefferson Branch, Jefferson Barracks; Maplewood Station, 7304 Manchester Avenue; Pine Lawn Station, 6205 Natural Bridge road; Skinker Station, 6190 Delmar boulevard; Wellston Station, 5930 Easton avenue.

The registration in Webster Groves will be under the supervision of the City Marshal of Webster Groves. The city and rural mail carriers serving patrons living in St. Louis County have been instructed to ascertain the names of all their St. Louis County patrons subject to registration.

Diamond Rings, Pw. \$1.50 week. Left Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

Irvin's
509 WASHINGTON AVE.

"Where the Smartest Styles Are and at LOWER Prices!"

For Those Who Want STYLE
at LOWER Prices!

See These Inexpensive New Dresses
\$10 \$12.75 \$15 \$19.75

Don't Pay a Higher Price Until You Look Here

Smartly fashioned models of Jersey cloth, taffeta, charmeuse, crepe de chine, satin and serge; in plaids, navy, black and all light shades.

After Inventory Clearance!
Every Winter Coat and All Furs Must Be Closed Out

COATS

Up to \$18.00 Coats	\$ 7.75
Up to \$22.50 Coats	\$12.75
Up to \$30.00 Coats	\$14.75
Up to \$35.00 Coats	\$20.00
Up to \$30.00 Plush Coats	\$17.50
Up to \$40.00 Plush Coats	\$20.00

FURS

Less Than
COST!

Up to \$ 7.50 Fur Scarfs	\$ 2.95
Up to \$10.00 Fur Scarfs	\$ 4.95
Up to \$15.00 Fur Scarfs	\$ 6.95
Up to \$20.00 Fur Scarfs	\$ 8.95
Up to \$75.00 Fur Sets	\$30.00
Up to \$125.00 Fur Sets	\$45.00

Fresh From New York!

Millinery of the Moment

Beautiful models of Georgette crepe and straw braid and all braid hats; trimmed in the newest ways; in all the new Spring shades.

\$2.95 and \$5.00

FIVE MEN AND THREE WOMEN
INJURED IN CAR COLLISION

Page Avenue Trailer Knocked From
the Track by Southbound Vandeventer Car.

Five women and three men on a

southbound Vandeventer car were

injured at 7:50 a. m. yesterday when

it struck a westbound Page trailer at

Finney and Vandeventer avenues.

The trailer was knocked from the

track and the Vandeventer car ves-

trible was wrecked.

Charles Maquin, motorman of the Vandeventer car, escaped slightly

for the collision, but passengers

said he had been running at

high speed to make up time and

had narrowly escaped colliding with

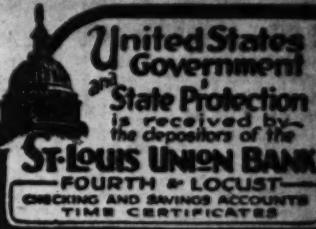
a Wellston car at Easton avenue, a

few blocks north.

Those injured were: Mrs. Josephine Holliday, 4023 Greer avenue,

Lexington avenue, known as "Lipstick" bruised; Gustav Mueller, 1427 Union avenue, knees and hands cut; Henrietta Fugge, 2556 Maffitt avenue, cut and bruised.

5627 Ridge avenue, elbow fractured; William E. Burkes, 3707 Cass avenue, right arm broken and collar bone hurt; Gertrude Harrison, 2129 John avenue, back wrenched; Miss Mildred Hickey, 3908 Lincoln avenue, back and shoulders cut and bruised; Emilie A. Wehmeyer, 3912 Lexington avenue, known as "Lipstick" bruised; Gustav Mueller, 1427 Union avenue, knees and hands cut; Henrietta Fugge, 2556 Maffitt avenue, cut and bruised.

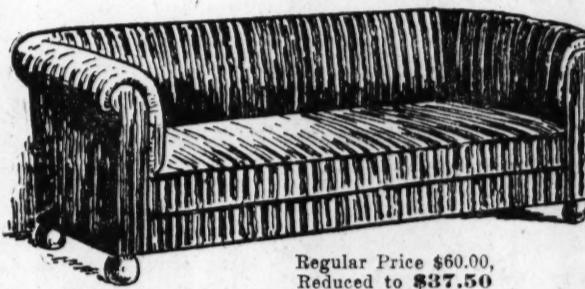


Kennard's
4TH & WASHINGTON

A Winter Sale Of Furniture

All of Our Furniture, Not a Piece Excepted, Is on Sale
at Discounts From Regular Prices of

10% to 33 1/2%

Overstuffed Davenports, Rockers and Chairs
Specially Priced

Regular Price \$60.00
Reduced to \$37.50

Wonderful values are to be had at this sale in Dining Room and Bedroom Suites. Below are two examples:

Dining Room Suite American Walnut	Bedroom Suite Antique Mahogany
Buffet Table, 8/54... \$366.50	Dresser Chest Dressing Table Bed, 4/6... \$340.00
China Cabinet Reduced to \$300.00	Reduced to \$275.00
Serving Table 1 Armchair... \$275.00	Dressing Chair.
5 Side Chairs.	

See our many Suites for Dining Rooms and Bedrooms; also the great variety of special furniture for Living Rooms and Sun Parlors—all at our Winter Sale Discounts.

Kennard's
4TH & WASHINGTON

HERE is scarcely a room in the house but that you can place an Overstuffed Rocker or Chair, as they harmonize with any period or style of furniture. For sewing, knitting, reading or the evening at home, this sort of furniture appeals as unusually restful and inviting.



Regular Price \$25.
Reduced to \$16.00

Fixture Sale

Entire Stock of
Artistic Lighting Fixtures

75% Reduction!

\$350.00 Fixtures for \$87.50
\$150.00 Fixtures for \$37.50
\$ 75.00 Fixtures for \$18.75
\$ 50.00 Fixtures for \$12.50
\$ 30.00 Fixtures for \$7.50
\$ 22.50 Fixtures for \$5.63
\$ 15.00 Fixtures for \$3.75
\$ 10.00 Fixtures for \$2.50
65 Fixtures at \$1.00 each.

We have purchased the entire stock of a prominent downtown merchant at way below cost of production.

Hundreds of Wonderful Creations

The production of renowned artists and the bargain opportunity of a lifetime.

Large Line of Table and Floor Lamps
Also at Greatly Reduced Prices.



We invite the trade to participate in this sale for some of these exceptional show pieces. Merchants can secure attractive fixtures for the show windows.

St. Louis Brass Mfg. Co.
Jefferson and Washington.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday, 373,027

General News

PAGES 1-10B

How a Dog Became an Honored Soldier of the King

BY SERGT. ARTHUR GUY EMEY.

And When Jim, the Pride of the Company, Though He Was as Common in Appearance as Possible, Perished by a German Bullet in Going Over the Top, He Received a Burial Worthy of a Hero.

By ARTHUR GUY EMEY,
Author of "Over the Top."

WE were machine gunners of the British Army stationed "somewhere in France," and had just arrived at our rest billets, after a weary march from the front line sector. The stable we had to sleep in was an old, ramshackle affair, absolutely overrun with rats—great, big, black fellows, who used to chew up our leather equipment, eat our rations and run over our bodies at night. German gas had no effect on these rodents; in fact, they seemed to thrive. The floor space would comfortably accommodate about 20 men lying down, but when 33, including equipment, were crowded into it, it was nearly unbearable.

The roof and walls were full of shell holes. When it rained a constant drip, drip, drip was in order. We were so crowded that if a fellow was unlucky enough (and nearly all of us in this instance were unlucky) to sleep under a hole, he had to grin and bear it. It was like sleeping beneath a shower bath.

At one end of the billet, with a ladder leading up to it, was a sort of grain bin, with a door in it. This place was the headquarters of our guests, the rats. Many a stormy cabinet meeting was held there by them. Many a boot was thrown at it during the night to let them know that Tommy Atkins objected to the matter under discussion. Sometimes one of these missiles would ricochet and land on the upturned countenance of a snoring Tommy, and for about half an hour even the rats would pause in admiration of his flow of language.

On the night in question we flopped down in our wet clothes, and were soon asleep. As was usual, No. 2's gun crew were together.

The last time we had rested in this particular village, it was inhabited by civilians, but now it was deserted. An order had been issued, two days previous to our arrival, that all civilians should move farther back of the line.

I had been asleep about two hours when I was awakened by Sailor Bill shaking me by the shoulder. He was trembling like a leaf, and whispered to me:

"Wake up, Yank! This ship's haunted. There's someone aloft who's been moaning for the last hour. Sounds like the wind in the rigging. I ain't scared of humans or Germans, but when it comes to messin' in with spirits it's time for me to go below. Lend your ear and cast your deathlights on that grain locker, and listen."

I listened sleepily for a minute or so, but could hear nothing. Coming to the conclusion that Sailor Bill was dreaming things, I was again soon asleep.

Perhaps 15 minutes had elapsed when I was rudely awakened.

"Yank, for God's sake come aboard and listen!" I listened, and sure enough, right out of that grain bin overhead came a moaning and whimpering, and then a scratching against the floor. My hair stood on end. Blinded with the drip, drip of the rain and the occasional scurrying of a rat overhead, that noise had a supernatural sound. I was really frightened; perhaps my nerves were a trifle unstrung from our recent tour in the trenches.

I awakened Ikey Honney, while Sailor Bill roused Happy Houghton and Hungry Foxcroft. Hungry's first words were: "What's the matter? Breakfast ready?"

Getting Food for the Canine Guest.

Then the billet door opened and Sailor Bill appeared. He looked like the wreck of the Hesperus, uniform torn, covered with dirt and flour, and a beautiful black eye, but he was smiling, and in his hand he carried the precious can of milk. We asked no questions, but opened the can. Just as we were going to pour it out Happy butted in and said it should be mixed with water; he ought to know, because his sister back in blighty had a baby, and she always mixed water with its milk. We could not dispute this evidence, so water was demanded. We would not use the water in our water bottles, as it was not fresh enough for our new mate. Happy volunteered to get some from the well, that is, if we would promise not to feed his royal highness until he returned. We promised, because Happy had proved that he was an authority on the feeding of babies. By this time the rest of the section were awake and were crowding around us, asking numerous questions, and admiring our newly-found friend. Sailor Bill took this opportunity to tell of his adventures while in quest of the milk.

With a "So long, mates, I'm going aloft," he started toward the ladder with the candle in his hand, stumbling over the sleeping forms of many. Sundry grunts, moans and curses followed in his wake.

As soon as he started to ascend the ladder, a "tap-tap-tap" could be heard from the grain bin. We waited in fear and trembling the result of his mission. Hungry was encouraging him with, "Cheero, mate, the worst is yet to come."

After many pauses, Bill reached the top of the ladder and opened the door. We listened with bated breath. Then he shouted:

"Blast my deathlights, if it ain't a poor dog! Come alongside, mate, you're on a lee shore and in a sorry plight."

Oh, what a relief those words were to us!

With the candle in one hand and a dark object under his arm, Bill returned and deposited in our midst the sorriest-looking specimen of a cur dog you ever set eyes on. It was so weak it couldn't stand. But that look in its eyes—just gratitude, plain gratitude. Its stump of a tail was pounding against my mess tin and sounded just like a message in the Morse code. Happy swore that it was sending S O S.

He Balked at Army Cheese

We were like a lot of school children, everyone wanted to help, and make suggestions at the same time. Hungry suggested giving it something to eat, while Ikey wanted to play on his infernal jew's harp, claiming it was a musical dog. Hungry's suggestion met our approval, and there was

Happy Fell Into the Well

Most of us didn't know what he was talking about, but surmised that he had got into a mixup with the Quartermaster Sergeant. This surmise proved correct.

Just as Bill finished his narration a loud splash was heard and Happy's voice came to us. It sounded very far off:

"Help! I'm in the well! Hurry up, I can't swim!" Then a few unintelligible words intermixed with blub! blub! and no more.

Continued on Page Four.

German Defends Wilson's Right to Put Autocracy Under the Ban "Not Meddling, but a Safeguard"

In an Article in *Die Neue Zeit*, a Berlin Magazine, He Says Germany Has Not Hesitated in the Past to Interfere in Other Nations' International Affairs to Keep Kings on Their Thrones and That It Need Not Be Surprised Now if a Democracy Prescribes a Democracy as the Only Form of Government With Which It Will Deal.

By EDUARD BERNSTEIN.

Translated by J. F. B. Vieweger.

CERTAIN notes are sounded in President Wilson's reply to the peace note of the Pope that would seem to admit of no other construction than that the U. S. A. is willing to consider peace with Germany only after a visible readjustment of her political constitution along the lines of democracy and after a corresponding change in the composition of her present rulers. The most important passages of his message are as follows:

"The object of this was to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government."

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people.

"It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling. To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness, the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve the recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy."

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

"Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstructions of small nations if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on."

by other individuals or classes of individuals and freedom from any compulsion which does not apply equally to all and which may have been proved indispensable by democratic standards. It surely, however, does not allow the individual exemption from obligations to society.

The League of Nations.

The same principle—modified solely to meet the changed condition—applies as well to the individual nations or states as against the world of nations. Absolute isolation with the resultant exemption from obligations is not consistent with our advanced stage of social development, and cannot, therefore, exist. The theory of untrammeled freedom of action of individual nations is an anomaly, especially when we consider the attainments in the way of world traffic of the present generation of men. However slight the concurrence of nations may be, how little justification there may be for the oft-employed phrase, "League of nations," there are still too many threads of common interests weaving all together into a single fabric to allow any one civilized nation to entertain for a moment the thought that its acts or conduct do not directly concern the general welfare. These common interests are partly of a material and partly of an ideal nature, and when interpreted in the light of the legal relations of nations, they at once become obligations or responsibilities.

This principle has always been recognized by Social Democracy. It forms the basis of the demand of the German Social Democrats at the party convention in Erfurt for "Settlement of international disputes by a court of arbitration." Without this idea of concurrence and co-operation among nations, the material advantages to be gained would constitute the guiding consideration in deciding whether international disputes should be settled by arbitration or armed intervention. This principle is incorporated in the program at Erfurt with particular reference to the common ties among the working classes i. e.:

"The interests of the working classes are identical in all countries where a capitalistic production obtains. Expansion of the commerce of the world and the production for the world markets causes the condition of the working class in any one country to become constantly more dependent upon the condition of the working classes in the other countries. Deliverance of the laboring classes is, therefore, a task of common interest and common participation for the working men of all countries."

Two distinct trends of opinion became noticeable in the majority faction of the German Social Democracy. Those members who did not care to flinch from the political principles of their party because of the policy of Aug. 4—although they were beginning to feel uncomfortable about an account of it—held by the Vorwärts, construed Wilson's note as embodying nothing more or less than the principles promulgated by the center and middle left of the Reichstag. Others, however, with political convictions borrowed from the International Correspondence and those of the same ilk, identified themselves with the dissenting members of the middle class—the tenor of their protests even disclosing more of a leaning towards the Pan-German Liberals than towards the Liberals with democratic tendencies.

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Socialistic Idea of Liberty.

These and other contrasts and controversies in the majority faction are, in my opinion, of no small importance and assuredly worthy of discussion which we shall at some future time undertake in another connection. At the present writing, it is our sole object to shed light upon the issue, "What shall be the attitude of Social Democracy from the viewpoint of party principles in regard to attempts by other Powers to 'meddle' or interfere with internal conditions in our own country?" Is it not the principle of in-

"Indifference to Death Soon Comes

to All Men on the Battle Line"

BEING KILLED A "MERE ACCIDENT"

Harvard Ambulance Man, in Graphic Chapter, Tells How Callous Those in the Firing Zone Soon Grow to Perils That Beset Them, Each Believing He Will Escape Without Injury—Laughing in the Face of Death.

By ROBERT A. DRAKE

Of Harvard, and Winner of the French Cross of War.

WHENEVER a motor ambulance of the American Section returned from the front, its driver and crew examined it with intense interest earnestness and jealousy care, to find marks of shell fragments. These "trade marks" were coveted distinctions; and

This may have something to do with the grand curiosity of the French poilu. Every Frenchman, apparently, is simply bound to see everything that might be going on.

The Famous "Soupe"

THE famous French soup-kitchens brought food as close as possible to the front, writes Drake. These smoking iron boxes, that looked exceedingly like the big tar-kettles used at home for repairing roads, started toward the trenches before sundown and stopped under shelter of trees or hill-sides where they were received by enthusiastic crowds of chosen poilus entrusted with the important task of carrying the sacred "soupe" to their comrades. When these men started back with their loads, they looked for all the world like the goblins who led Rip Van Winkle astray. Over each man's shoulders were 15 or 20 straps supporting as many canteens filled with army wine, and between each pair of men was slung a blackened can of "soupe" that was about the shape and size of an American garbage can.

The ambulance mostly received their baptisms of shell fire while we were huddling in the medical dugouts of the front posts, waiting for the wounded to be borne in from the trenches. Rip Flagg's car received such a hot fire that he returned to the rear triumphantly under tow.

"Why, Rip!" was the cry. "What been a-doin' to your little baby?" "Where's your window, Rip, dear?" "You've lost half a mudguard and two tires! Wal I swan!"

"I found her like this when I came down from the post last night," said Rip, surveying "her" fondly. "I ran her as far as she would go on two flat tires. At Aixy the water squirted from her punctured water pipe and we had to wrap rags around it. But a couple of hundred yards further the engine stalled, so we had to be towed."

He would not have exchanged that battered "boat" of his for the finest new motor car that the world ever saw.

Nearly every car in the Section got its baptism of shell fire sooner or later. There was one exception, and this exception illustrates the freaks of shellfire and of chance at the front. At the end of six months this one car, greatly to the grief of its crew, was absolutely unarmored. It had not a scar or a scratch to show. Yet this very ambulance was an old car that had seen more desperate service at Verdun and at many other "hot" places than any other car in the outfit.

As the bright points of light that dot batteries and towns. This display of light is directly against orders. Farther behind the lines there is more care taken about concealing lights than in the front. It seems almost as if the nearer the trenches the poilu is, the less care he takes of his life! It seems to be his temperament.

A Little Health Promenade

In Ostel shell holes were whistling continually overhead and they were coming from three different directions for the Germans had their lines bent around the French position there. In the middle of the road was a little bow-legged Frenchman, trudging placidly.

"I am taking a little promenade for my health," said the little soldier in English, as he would rather not wish to expose himself up in a dark cellar. It is against his temperament!

French aviators flying over their own lines at night may report, as they do, that while ob-

hind the enemy's lines there is not a light, the French front is perfectly distinguishable be-

cause of the bright points of light that dot batteries and towns. This display of light is directly against orders. Farther behind the lines there is more care taken about concealing lights than in the front. It seems almost as if the nearer the trenches the poilu is, the less care he takes of his life! It seems to be his temperament.

Colonial trooper, slightly under the influence of spirituous refreshment, stopped me on a road one day and said in broken English: "Have you a dime? Thank you! Listen! Do you know how the Africans say 'hello'?"

He made me hold out my hand, and brought his enormous paw down on it with such vigor that I wondered if my wrist was disabled for life. With a tragic expression of countenance he raised a forefinger to his lips very slowly, rolled up his eyes, pointed toward Heaven and said: "That means—here a shell exploded across the road, but it interrupted him only for an instant—that means: 'God, he is big. God, he is strong. God, he is clever.'"

Those Crazy Americans

A young German stretcher bearer who was taken captive in a sector where the shelling was especially severe and incessant, was taken in charge by three French stretcher bearers who spoke German with him and fed him so well that he became very comfortable. He helped carry the French wounded in under fire, and when the time came to remove him to the rear, he objected strenuously. He liked the place!

Curiously among the Americans was almost as strong as the curiosity of the French poilu. Many of our section had a habit of emerging from a dugout just to see a shell explode, and this excessive curiosity earned for us the half-honorable title of "Crazy Americans." As men became veterans, they became far more

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GETTING KILLED IN BATTLE REGARDED ONLY AS ACCIDENT
Continued From Page One.

conservative. As one of the fellows said: "You don't catch me risking my neck any more in sight-seeing tours!"

One new man, Milbourne, had be-

gun to shave just outside of the dugout of one of the most heavily bombarded posts in France, when a big shell struck about 200 yards away. He stuck to his place. Another shell, shrapnel this time, struck a shell, shrapnel this time, struck a pretty close. Next morning I learned that often they took wild risks for the prettiest objectives.

Last August I myself climbed up a shell fragment torn up the ground at his feet. Then he had

enough. He let his razor fall and divided shoulders first into the dugout.

Another thing that led the Americans continually into danger was a personal mania for souvenirs, photographic and otherwise. This so possessed some of the men of Section 5 that often they took wild risks for the prettiest objectives.

The last August I myself climbed up

the auto, a deafening crash followed, and a shell fragment tore up the ground at his feet. Then he had

nothing more important than to photograph one of the black clouds of shrapnel shells which were breaking a hundred yards away. I got my shell and I walked on, I snapped the shutter that the shell had been pretty close. Next morning I learned that at the very instant when I took my picture, one of the lead missiles had gone through the heart of an auto truck driver who was going along that road.

The French stretcher bearers soon discovered and began to cultivate the American weakness for souvenirs. They scoured the country-side to find relics that could be sold to the "American millionaires"; and they calmly ventured into fields that was being plowed by heavy bombardment.

The Deadly Souvenir Habit.

In their eagerness these two groups, the ones that collected for money and the ones that collected for mania, continually endangered themselves and everybody else, because they were continually indulging in some "relic" that still was full of explosive.

"Get out of here with those grenades!" yelled my chief when I came jolting in one day with a lot of German hand grenades under the driver's seat. The bearers had assured me that they were perfectly harmless, and I had bumped over some of the worst roads in France with them. "Out with them!" said the chief, sternly. "Young Phillips nearly blew us all up the other day with one of those!"

"But the stretcher bearers"—I began.

"Hang the stretcher bearers!" said he. And he proved to me that they were loaded.

Thereafter, when we beheld a stretcher bearer stumbling into a dugout with a load of German shells, we took pains not to permit him to indulge in the favorite amusement of his tribe—that of throwing the souvenirs on the floor to prove that they were "safe." "Not here," we would howl at him. "Not here!" If you want to commit suicide, do it outside, if you please!"

FAMILIAR THAT BREEDS CONTEMPT.

Constant use of fire-arms, and of every form of deadly explosive ever invented, had the inevitable effect of making everybody gloriously indifferent to the danger that lurked in shell and similar receptacles of explosive.

Unfailing caution ruled, at the front in some things. Thus immense care was taken to conceal every tell-tale thing. Even the empty cartridge cases were covered with bushes or dead grass, because a German airplane observer, spying such a pile, would know at once that a battery must be concealed nearby.

But when it came to handling explosives, the men were calmly indifferent. At a battery of great 205s at Cussy, I watched the artillers move the enormous shells, loaded with high explosives. They were at the bottom of a declivity, and I saw the men, again and again, roll the shells along the road and then let them slide headlong down the 20-foot through-like incline. If a shell happened to stop on its way, a man would simply straddle it and give it a new start.

Truly, these shells, full of instant and terrible death, were handled far less cautiously than were the barrels of wine. These barrels, which were almost as plentiful as ammunition, were the objects of the French poilu's most tender regard. The importance of arms was "Pinard," as it is called, at the French front was one of the first things that every newly arrived American learned.

THE POILU'S SACRED WINE.

The lastest poilu could be transformed instantly into a whirlwind of energy by a mere threat of "no pinard." The most objectionable quality of the threat of "pinson" was that it was synonymous with "no pinard ration." To fight without pinard? It would have seemed next door to impossibility.

In early April was the bloody and tremendous battle for Craonne. As late as mid-August the soldiers still were talking about it—but they were not talking of the fighting on that desperate field. "We had no pinard!" "We had to drink water!"

"One time I went without wine for six days at a stretch!"

When they heard that the American soldiers did not drink wine the poilus said aghast: "Impose-eeb!"

I entered Paisy one day to find the main street blocked utterly by a huge mound of stones where a great shell had smashed into the heart of the town. A crowd of poilus stood around the mass, with every symptom of utter consternation on their faces. Despite the extreme probability of another explosion, racing that vicinity at any moment, they just stood there, stock-still, apparently too horrified to care about danger.

"Oh, bon Dieu!" "Le bon Dieu!" they cried. Some of them actually wailed. They were staring at a wine barrel. The shell had punctured the cask, and every drop of the precious contents was gone.

A shell arrived. It exploded less than hundred yards away. The poilus did not pay any attention to it. Life was not worth living. The pinard was lost.

GUARDING THE PROVIDER.

So dearly did the always thirsty French poilu love wine that everybody had to guard that part of his daily provider with the utmost suspicion and care.

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Important February Sales Begin Here Tomorrow!

Butterick's Patterns
Nugent's
Olive 3900 Central 3900

The February Silk Sale

Tomorrow We Unfold the Silks in All Their Glory

Of all the matchless Silk Sales held by this store in seasons past, none can compare with this event—scheduled for tomorrow. Scarce as good Silks are—with raw silks at their high point, owing to floods in the Orient—with many silk looms taken over by the government—with imports curtailed to almost nothing, you can appreciate the tremendous effort we have put forth. We quoted a price in our sale of a year ago, offering \$2 to \$4 qualities—we told you then it would never occur again—it never has. Again we say, this February price may never occur again. We urge our patrons to supply their present and future needs NOW. It is good advice given by a reliable firm—with the welfare of their patrons uppermost.

\$3.00 Silk Failles; 36 in. wide
\$2.50 Moneybak Chiffon Taffetas; 35 in. wide.

\$3.50 Fancy Stripe Suiting Satins; 36 in. wide

\$3.00 Pongee Silks; natural tan color; 36 in. wide

\$4.50 Baronette Silks; 40 in. wide

169

\$3.00 Poult de Soie Suiting Silks; 36 in. wide
\$3 La Jerz Silks; 36 in. wide
\$325 Khaki Kool Silks; 36 in. wide
\$3.00 Black Chiffon Taffetas; 40 in. wide
\$3.50 Coin Dot Taffetas; 40 in. wide
\$3.00 Oyster White Pongee Silks; 40 in. wide

(Main Floor.)

\$1.50 Satin Stripe Tab Silks; 32 in. wide; white grounds with various colored stripes. **\$1.00**

\$1.75 Silk and Satin Foulards; yard wide; navy blue, green, old rose and black grounds with small and large dots and various designs. **\$1.29**

32-inch Shantung Silks; natural tan color; semi-rough weave—plain dresses. **59c**

\$1.75 Navy Blue Taffetas **\$1.29**

\$1.75 Crepe de Chines **\$1.35**

\$1.50 Striped Taffetas **89c**

Yard wide; soft lustrous finish; beautiful quality; midnight, medium and dark navy blue.

Standard quality Box Loom Crepe de Chines; all colors; plenty of white, ivory, pink and flesh.

Yard wide; Roman stripe taffetas for waists, dresses and linings, etc.; beautiful colorings.

Sale of Handkerchiefs (Seconds)

FROM BELFAST, IRELAND—and, by the way, it may be the last shipment, as England is claiming all the linen now for her fleet of aeroplanes. Only twice a year we receive these shipments of pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

25c and 35c Men's Initials, 15c
Very fine quality Irish lawn and cambric; embroidered by hand with a variety of excellent styles of letters both in white and colors.

25c, 35c and 50c Men's Mourning Linens, 19c
Fine quality of Irish linen with black hems; neatly hemstitched; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths.

19c and 25c Women's Plain Linens, 15c
Fine sheer qualities with shire hemstitched hems; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths; regular size.

25c, 35c and 50c Women's Initials, 19c
Very fine qualities; embroidered by hand; big variety of dainty, pretty designs.

39c and 50c Men's Corded Border Linens, 29c
Splendid qualities with several styles of woven corded borders; with shire hemstitched hems; $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths. (Main Floor.)

15c Women's Plain Linens, 10c
Good quality; regular size; neatly hemstitched hems; $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths.

15c Women's Linen Centers, 10c
Nice quality cloth, narrow hemstitched hems made especially crocheting lace edges.

15c and 19c Women's Mourning Linens, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Nice quality linen cambric with neatly hemstitched hems in black; $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths; also black borders.

35c and 50c Men's Plain Linens, 25c
These fine qualities that are so scarce; regular size; mostly with shire hemstitched hems.

25c Women's Plain Linens, 17c
6 for \$1.00
Fine quality linen cambric; regular size; hand-drawn hemstitched hems; $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch widths.

25c and 35c Women's Embroidered Linens, 17c
6 for \$1.00
These are all seconds of the beautiful hand-embroidered Irish Linens; handkerchiefs of our Christmas stock; both white and colors and in a bewildering number of splendid designs.



New! Sample Undermuslins $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ Less Than Regular

The entire sample lines of one of our local makers at a saving which we are sure you will appreciate when you see the fine materials, dainty laces and embroideries used as trimmings and the delightful assortment of styles.

Not every garment in every size, but there is an assortment of sizes in the various lots which we have classified into four groups as follows:

Gowns, Drawers,
Corset Covers,
Petticoats and
Envelope Chemise

\$1.00 and 85c Samples for . . . 75c
\$1.50 and \$1.25 Samples for . . 95c
\$2.50 and \$2.00 Samples for . . 1.55
\$3.00 Samples for \$1.95
\$4.00 to \$5.00 Samples for \$2.95
elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. **55c**

75c Sample Corset Covers and Drawers; lace and embroidery trimmed.

\$4.00 to \$5.00 Sample Petticoats; flounces elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, medallions and ribbons. **55c**

(Fourth Floor.)

The February Silk Sale

Tomorrow We Unfold the Silks in All Their Glory

February Linen Sale

In point of wonderful achievement this February Sale will eclipse all previous events.

Scarce as good linens are—with the great flax fields of the world torn by trench and shell hole—with linen weavers of Europe in soldier uniforms—what more turbulent conditions can be found?

YET, we have gone into the linen store houses of the world—where many months ago they were stored away. No one knows how long the supply will last—you should lay in a year's supply.

Odds in Linen Pattern Cloths

For which we have no napkins to match.

\$5 Irish Linen Pattern Tablecloths, 8x4, handsome designs—Monday. **\$5.29**

\$7.00 Irish Linen Pattern Cloth; 8x12; Monday. **\$5.95**

Humidor Linen Pattern Cloths

And Napkins to match; handsome designs.

70x70 in. Humidor Linen Pattern Cloths. **\$5.50**

70x88 in. Humidor Linen Pattern Cloths. **\$6.75**

70x106 in. Humidor Linen Pattern Cloths. **\$8.25**

heavy weight. **\$10.00**

200 Dozen of Odd Lot Napkins

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen lots; specially priced.

Lot 1; satin damask, bleached, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **98c**

Lot 2; union linen, heavy weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$1.74**

Lot 3; union linen (half linens), $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$1.49**

No. 4; Humidor Linen, 22-in., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$2.45**

Lot 5; Humidor Linen, extra heavy, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$3.48**

Towels Specially Priced Put Up
17c Bleached Russian Crash; Monday. **14c**

Towels Cotton Huck Towels; 16x36 in.; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **83c**

Towels 2—Cotton Huck Towels; 19x36 in.; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$1.14**

Towels 3—Hemstitched Heavy Huck Towels; 17x35; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$1.45**

Towels 4—Hemmed Half-Linen Towels; 20x40 in.; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$2.34**

Towels 5—Hemmed Half-Linen Towels; 20x40 in.; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. **\$3.54**

59c Initial Bath Towels; 24x48 in.; made of best grade bleached Terry Cloth. **39c**

59c Mercerized Table Damask, 66 in. wide; full bleached; floral or spot patterns, Monday. **49c**

70 in. Union Bleached Table Damask. **59c**

66 in. Green Union Table Damask, heavy and firmly woven—special for hotel, restaurant and kitchen use; Monday. **79c**

85c highly finished Mercerized Table Damask; spot or floral patterns; bleached, Monday. **72c**

91c Table Damask; 60 in. wide; extra heavy and firmly woven; stripes only; limited quantity; Monday. **\$1.24**

70-in. Irish linen, full bleached Table Damask; floral patterns; Monday. **\$1.44**

72-in. Satin Table Damask, half linen; bleached; spot or floral patterns; good heavy weight; Monday. **\$1.68**

22x22 in. Napkins to match, **\$4.39**

Handsome Moravia Linen Pattern Cloths, of which you no doubt are aware of the fact that there are being no more made.

We still have some of these fine Cloths and will offer them to you Monday at about $\frac{1}{2}$ today's prices—all round circular designs.

71x88 in. Moravia Linen Cloth, No. 406. **\$9.50**

81x81 in. Moravia Linen Cloth, No. 412. **\$11.00**

72x105 in. Moravia Linen Cloth, No. 414. **\$16.00**

RUGS!

An Enormous Purchase of the Entire Line and Floor Samples and Warehouse Stock of Rugs From RICE-STIX DRY GOODS CO.

RUGS!

Every one room size 9x12 ft. Rugs—in the most wonderful patterns and colorings—all fresh and perfect, and at prices that are in some cases less than manufacturer's wholesale list price today.

Housekeepers, hotel keepers and users of large quantities of Rugs should take advantage of this sale. It's an opportunity that comes seldom these days of advancing cost of production.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Rugs at Astonishingly Low Prices.

Alexander Smith's Medium Quality Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs

9x12
Sale Price **\$25.25**

The manufacturer's wholesale list price on this Rug today is **\$28.00**.

A most remarkable offering. They come in desirable shades and patterns, also Oriental, small figured and medallion effects.

Alexander Smith's Medium Quality Axminster Rugs; choice patterns in medallion, allover and floral designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$27.25**

Alex. Smith's Good Quality Axminster Rugs; cheerful patterns in Persian, allover and medallion designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$28.45**

Alex. Smith's Extra Quality Seamless Style Axminster Rugs; pleasing designs in medallion and all-over patterns; 9x12 ft.; price. **\$29.55**

Alex. Smith's Seamless Extra Good Quality Axminster Rugs; choice selection in desirable patterns; 9x12 ft.; price. **\$32.65**

Alex. Smith's Royal Axminster Seamless Style Rugs; in attractive shades and latest designs; size 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$39.85**

Alex. Smith's Seamless High-Grade Wilton Rugs; choice Oriental and small figured designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$41.25**

Alexander Smith's Medium Quality Tapestry Brussels Rugs

9x12
Sale Price **\$15.85**

The manufacturer's wholesale list price on this Rug today is **\$16.50**.

Nice, bright patterns—Oriental and all-over medallion designs.

Alexander Smith's Standard Quality Seamless Axminster Rugs

9x12
Sale Price **\$23.55**

The manufacturer's wholesale list price on this Rug today is **\$23.60**.

Seldom does such an opportunity come to buy practically.

Hartford Carpet Co.'s Seamless Medium Quality Tapestry Brussels Rugs; patterns suitable for bed or dining room; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$18.95**

Hartford Carpet Co.'s Seamless Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels Rugs; cheerful designs in medallion, allover and Persian effects; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$24.40**

Hartford Carpet Co.'s Extra Quality Wilton Velvet Rugs; pleasing designs in choice patterns; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$33.45**

Standard Quality Axminster Rugs; large selection of patterns in medallion, allover and floral designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$28.90**

Bigelow-Hartford's Extra Quality Axminster Rugs; beautiful selection of patterns in choice designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$33.35**

Bigelow-Hartford's Extra Quality Brussels Rugs; in choice designs; 9x12 ft.; sale price. **\$34.45**

**GERMAN DEFENDS
WILSON'S RIGHT TO
OPPOSE AUTOCRACY**

Continued From Page One.

artesian concurrence and dependency of nations on one another, from which no nation can escape or withdraw without vitally affecting the interests of all others?

Safeguards Against Violent Agitators

It would be equivalent to a total departure from the very basic principle of proletarian Socialism which gave it the distinction of a philosophy or religion, if anyone who still reckons himself among their number would support the dogma of unlimited sovereignty of his own country conjointly with the most reactionary and dyed-in-the-wool representatives of the capitalist State.

The question of the correctness of the assumptions on which President Wilson bases his demand is, of course, a matter to be decided entirely by itself. Whether or not his utterances in this respect are admissible

**GLASS OF WATER
BEFORE YOU EAT
YOUR BREAKFAST**

Wash poison from system each morning, and feel fresh as a daisy.

Every day you clean the house you live in to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected through the previous day. Your body, the house you soul live in, also becomes filled up each twenty-four hours with a number of small poisons. If only every man and woman could realize the wonders of drinking phosphated hot water, what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, smemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "run-downs," "brain fags," and pessimists we see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

Everyone, whether sick or well, should drink, each morning before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone粉 (phosphate) to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, rids, and particularly those who have pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone粉 at the drug store which will not cost trifle, and is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the body fest of bowels do.—ADV.

**Cousins
TEA CO.**

4 South Broadway

In order to more thoroughly introduce our high-grade Fresh Roasted Coffee we will give this week only absolutely FREE

One 25c bottle Vanilla or Lemon Extract

With \$1.00 Coffee

3 lbs. our best Blend

Coffee \$1

3½ lbs. our Success

Coffee \$1

4 lbs. our French Blend

Coffee \$1

5 lbs. our best 20c Coffee \$1

Coffee roasted fresh daily.

We deliver all orders of \$1.00 or more, exclusive of sugar.

Bell Phone—Main 2552

Kinloch Phone—Cent. 2806

100

ble depends upon his ability to prove their correctness or to substantiate them by generally recognized facts; but the matter of such proof is a nonessential factor in deciding on general principles the justification of his demand. I may be entitled to denounce private individuals or Governmental institutions of the peace if I can offer evidence to sustain my claim. My right, however, to propose safeguards against violent agitators is certainly undeniable, and is all the stronger when such measures are designed for the protection of entire nations against such violators of the peace.

Demands for changes in the governmental systems of certain nations as a measure of safety for others are by no means new in history. They were made, for example, and carried out in 1805 when the allied Powers made of Austria, Prussia and Russia a coalition for their own protection that vanquished France, deposed Napoleon I and re-established the Bourbons regime. Some time later the Holy Alliance adopted the principle as its guiding policy destined to shape the politics of the whole of Europe—but with one difference: The agitators against whom it was to be invoked were not imperialistically inclined monarchs, but the democratic tendencies towards emancipation of the people and an peace which was jeopardized not by the Princes and reactionary Governments.

In 1822 France (under the rule of the Bourbons) sent troops in the name of the Holy Alliance into Spain where a liberal revolutionary Government was in power and assisted in restoring the clerical regime under Ferdinand VII. It is not even necessary to go back 100 years in history to find instances of "meddling" among the monarchies; nor do we have to cite the case of Nicholas I of Russia who—in the middle of the nineteenth century and as a step in the same order of events—compelled German Princes to violate constitutional guarantees to their peoples, assisted in this undertaking by the statesmen of both Austria and Prussia.

The Austrian Ultimatum.

Recent events have furnished a paradigm of classical importance. Compliance with the more serious demands of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, dated July 23, 1914, which was the signal for the universal war, would have been equivalent to suspension or violation of constitutional rights of the Serbian people and in one provision even to the renouncing of Serbia's sovereignty.

Although the Serbian Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and the right to form associations, the German Government urged that these and similar demands "can be viewed only as justifiable" and added that, in the event of a refusal of the Serbian Government to accept the conditions, "nothing would remain for the Austro-Hungarian Government but to press its demands with the Serbian Government and, if need be, enforce the same by appeal to military measures, in regard to which the choice of means must be left with it." (German White Book of Aug. 2, 1914.)

Following the spirit indicated in this communication, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia when she promised to comply immediately with most, though not all, of the stipulations and proposed that the remaining two or three issues be arbitrated.

Germany, however, advised notice upon the Great Powers that this war must remain localized, i. e., that interference by third Powers could not be tolerated. "Meddling" in matters constitutional of the State of Serbia was approved as admissible and proper, but interference in the ensuing war was not to be permitted.

Britain Could Not Stand Aside.

In this connection it is of interest to refer to a passage from Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense." About the War he published shortly after the outbreak of the war. While sharply criticizing Sir Edward Grey's attitude on the eve of the European war, Shaw nevertheless states that there was no alternative for England when Germany made war on France but to come to her rescue; to stand aside would have been as stupid as contemptible.

"From the democratic point of view it would have meant an acceptance of the pretensions (of Germany) to dispose of the world on militarist lines. * * * From the international Socialist point of view it would have been the acceptance of the extreme nationalism view that the people of other countries are foredoomed and that it is their concern to if they choose to cut one another's throats. * * * There was no alternative; had the Foreign Office been the International Socialist Bureau; had Sir Edward Grey been Jaurès; had Mr. Ramsay MacDonald been Prime Minister; had Russia been Germany's ally instead of ours, the result would still have been the same. We must have drawn the sword to save France and smash Potsdam (i. e., the German militarism)."

Shaw, of course, does not conceal the particular and selfish interests that played an important part in the matter of England's assistance to France. On the contrary, his vision admits true to history that these interests were the deciding consideration. This, however, concerns only the special case of England and France. Generalizing he is entirely in the right when he defined a policy of "stand-patting" in a war or war politics as the outgrowth of an "extreme nationalist view."

Small Powers' Rights Served, Too.

It is true that the objection may be raised that Serbia is a small Power of comparatively small consequence, whereas Germany is a large empire in the first order and of paramount importance in the world commerce and in the economic and intellectual evolution of the universe. Officialness may be in order with

the one, but hardly with the other. International law, however, does not distinguish between large and small nations, but simply between sovereign states and nations in a state of dependency upon some other country; according to the law of nations Serbia was a sovereign state as well as Germany. If such an objection is

raised, therefore, it is of no weight whatsoever in the matter of deciding the issue on questions of principles. The fact remains that in this one instance, and in the other instances cited above, very conservative Governments claim for themselves the right of interfering with the internal affairs of other states or of mak-

ing demands which would conflict with their constitutional provisions—but that for the sake of general or their own safety and protection; and claim the right, moreover, to armed intervention in the event that such demands are not complied with.

Incidentally, leaving Germany entirely out of the question so far as

the case of Austria-Hungary against Serbia is concerned, it should be noted that Russia (at that time still under conservative regime) as well as the Liberal Democratic states of England and France, did not dismiss offhand the demands made by Austria-Hungary, but rather considered them justified to a certain ex-

tent and, when appealed to by Serbia, advised her to meet Austria as far as possible without losing her own sovereignty. When the crisis was most acute, Sir Edward Grey made an attempt to save the situation by seizing upon an idea of San Giuliano and submitted a proposal

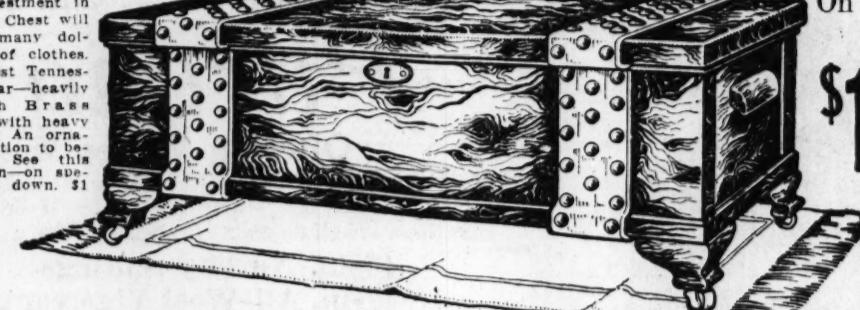
Continued on Page SB.

**WATCH REPAIRING
GUARANTEED**
Cleaning or
Mainspring
or New Jewel
75c
HOME Jewelers
222 Locust St.
Fifth Floor.

\$1 Down Buys this Large Brass-Bound Cedar Chest

A small investment in a fine Cedar Chest will often pay you a large dollar worth of clothes. Made of fine Tennessee Red Cedar—heavily bound with Brass Straps and with Brass Nails. An ornament in addition to its great value. A great bargain—\$1 down. \$1 per annual sale.

On Special
Sale,
\$11.75



\$1 Down Buys This "National" Felt Mattress

Spend your nights in rest. It will better you for the hard day's work to come. Why sleep on a cheap made, worn-out and uncomfortable bed? You can purchase this fine pure layer felt mattress at Goldman Bros. for such a low price. What is the price? A mattress of fine quality. You can't afford to pay more than we ask. Come and see us. Investment—\$1 cash down. \$1 per annual sale.

\$18.75

On Annual Sale



\$1 DOWN Buys This Beautiful BED DAVENETTE SUITE

at Goldman Bros. \$69.75
COMPLETE

OPEN

Take this beautiful three-piece Davenette Suite, for instance—solid quarter-sawn oak. Could you select anything more beautiful or useful for your home? Why not have one?

Given
Absolutely
FREE
With
Every
\$10 Purchase and
Over, Whether You
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CO'S FEBRUARY SALES

300 Silk Petticoats

Spring styles, including bright, rustling taffetas, soft messalines and the popular jerseys; changeable and plain colors; all lengths, fitted tops. We cannot accept telephone, mail, C. O. D. or approval orders.

\$5 and \$6 Values,
3.65
Third Floor

Thousands of Pieces of Novelty Jewelry

Monday 29c

In STERLING SILVER, GOLD PLATE and other finishes, some nicely engraved; set with Rhinestones, Amethysts, Rubies and so on.

Bar Pins Bracelets Brooches Bead Necklaces
Buckles Beauty Pins Hatpins Earrings
Neck Chains Sautoirs La Vallieres Tie Clasps

Main Floor, Bargain Square

Women's Handbags, \$1.98

\$3 to \$6 Values,

When you consider that the group includes real seal, goat, Morocco, silk and velvet styles, you can readily understand why this occasion will be of interest to hundreds of St. Louis women. Frames of gunmetal, silver and gilt, beautifully fitted.

Main Floor, Aisle 1

For Wee Tots—These Charming Middy Dresses \$1.79

Made of good grade galates, with button-on, plaited skirt; middy trimmed with blue collar and cuffs and band. Sizes 3 to 6 years.

Hemmed Diapers, Dozen, \$1.15
Of bird's-eye cloth, 22x28-inch—in sealed, sanitary packages.

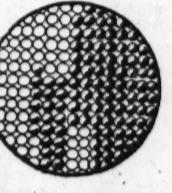
Third Floor



Lenslite Auto Lenses

for Fords and all cars using 8½-inch lenses.

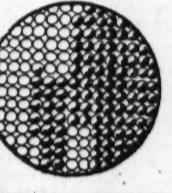
75 Cents Pair



Lenslite Auto Lenses

for Fords and all cars using 8½-inch lenses.

75 Cents Pair



Women's Coats, \$14.50

Tomorrow—Values Originally as High as \$27.50—Sizes Up to 40 Only

It is not only the low prices themselves—for price without the supporting quality is worse than worthless—but these are coats of true service, fashioned of thoroughly dependable materials and stylish as most women desire for every-day utility wear. Mostly they are Burellas and Velours, with a few Plushes among them—trimmed variously with Plush or Kerami or Fur. Sizes to 40 only.



Beautiful Coats

Originally Up to \$39.75

18.75

An even hundred—mostly ones or two of a kind—but if you are really interested in saving money, you'll be one of the first hundred to see them. Broadcloth, Velour, Burella and Pom Pom, expertly trimmed and serviceably lined. Excellent winter shades, as well as black and blue. Sizes to 40 only.

Third Floor

A Wonderful War Map

By special arrangement with Rand-McNally & Co., we've had published (under our own imprint) a remarkable map of the Western World Front, showing the Belgian, British, French and Italian lines as they are today. Printed in full colors on tough bond paper. A wonderful Map at... **15c**

Main Floor—Aisle 10

MONDAY IS AMOSKEAG DAY

More than 50,000 Yards of Spring Fabrics From the Noted Amoskeag Mill, Purchased Months Ago. Extraordinary Values Considering Present Market Conditions.

All ready for the great day of busy selling in the Basement Store tomorrow—Amoskeag Day. Harder to secure than ever before, these remnants and short lengths from the celebrated Amoskeag Mill will be greeted with a whirlwind of thrifty shoppers—who realize the importance of this unusual occasion. All mothers who have school children to sew for will be interested, especially in the Romper Cloth, Outing Flannel and Khaki Cloth offerings; and all who are already at their Spring sewing will find something they'll need at a splendid saving. NO MAIL OR

PHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED, NONE SOLD TO DEALERS.

15,000 Yards of Amoskeag Apron Checks, yd. 17c

Blue and white checks and "tweedies," 2 to 10 yd. lengths. Past color.

9000 Yards of Amoskeag Chambray, yd. 19c

Stripes and checks—32 in. wide. Pure dye. 2 to 10 yd. lengths.

Amoskeag Madras, yd. 22c

Plaids, stripes and checks—32 in. wide, 2 to 10 yd. lengths.

Amoskeag Utility Ginghams, yd. 19c

Attractive plaids, stripes and checks. Mill remnants 2 to 10 yards. Fast color.

Amoskeag A. C. A. Ticking, yd. 35c

Feather and tub proof—herringbone twill—blue and white striped. Mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Chambray, yd. 18c

Desirable plain shades. Strictly tub proof; mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Three-Star Gingham, yd. 18c

A new product—the first year on the market. Including all popular plaids, checks and stripes. 2 to 10 yard mill lengths.

Amoskeag Khaki Cloth, yd. 29c

27 inches wide. Used extensively by the Government because of its serviceability. Mill remnants.

Amoskeag Shirting Flannel, yd. 25c

32 inches wide. Looks like wool—in gray, navy and khaki shades. Mill remnants of 2 to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Romper Cloth, yd. 23c

Mothers know it for its wearing qualities. Variety of new stripes and checks. For women as well as children's wear. 2 to 10 yard lengths. 32 inches wide.

Amoskeag Invincible Suiting, yd. 25c

32-in. skirting—a new fabric—looks like linen and wears even better. Mill remnants 2 to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Paisley Flannel, yd. 15c

27-in. Outing Flannel—for sleeping garments. 2 to 10 yd. remnants.

Amoskeag Colored Flannel, yd. 16c

27-in. light blue, pink, cream and yellow flannel—2 to 10 yard lengths.

Amoskeag Ginghams, yd. 17c

27-in. widths—2 to 10 yard lengths. Fast color.

Otis Checks, 30-in., yd. 29c

For men's overalls and jumpers and children's rompers. Very serviceable; tub proof.

Chenille, 32-Inch, yd. 19c

Mill cuts of 10 to 20 yards.

Basement Economy Store

In Connection With the Amoskeag Sale—

Sale of Beddings and Domestics

Exceptional offerings that ought to be shopped for early tomorrow—

\$1.65 Bed Sheets. \$1.15.

Size 90x108—3 in. hemmed, seamless "Snow-white" Sheets; slightly imperfect. Limit, 4 to a customer.

25c Pillow cases. \$1.50.

Size 45x45 in.—seconds of our best 25c Cases. Not more than 4 of these Cases to a customer.

39-in. Brown Muslin. 11c

A thousand yards only—mill remnants of 2 to 4 yards. Regular 17c grade. Limit, 10 yards to a customer.

81x80 Bed Sheets. 95c

Mill seconds of all classes; high-grade Sheets. Not more than 4 to a customer. Basement Economy Store

Immense Purchases of Curtains and Curtain Fabrics on Sale Monday!

Nearly half below their market worth, in many cases! Hundreds of pairs of Curtains and thousands of yards of Curtain materials, favorably purchased, and offered at similar reductions Monday. A wise time to buy your Spring Curtaining.

\$3.00 to \$4.00 Curtains Mon. \$1.98 day.

400 pairs of beautiful Scotch ast lace Curtains of especially good quality, set with overlocked edge.

\$1.75 to \$2.00 Curtains, Monday. 98c Pair.

Nottingham curtains, in Brussels effect. Plain or figured centers.

20c and 25c Curtain Nets, Choice, 10c Yard.

White, ivory and beige colors, in variety of beautiful patterns.

Sunfast Materials, \$5c to \$1.50 Val.

use, Yard, 45c

Remnants of beautiful Sunfast materials for draping doors or windows; also suitable for book cases, French doors, etc.

30c and 50c Sunfast Materials, 23c Yard.

Offering only 18 pieces in the lot of beautiful Sunfast materials, in all the wanted colorings.

30c or 50c Drapery Silks,

Yard, 19c

These silks are the soft tone colorings of pink, blue, brown, green and rose.

Upholstering Materials, Values Up to 50c; Yard, 19c

Remnants of pretty figured armures, mercerized reps and poplins. Choice variety of colorings.

85c to \$1.50 Drapery Fabrics,

Yard, 65c

Remnants of armures, reps, poplins and damasks, 50 inches wide, in lengths from 2 to 5 yards. Basement Economy Store

Tommy Atkins Hat

The Swaggy, Dashing New Military Mode,

1.00



Of genuine army khaki cloth—the modish successor to the "Sammy Brown" Hat, as sketched—Monday at \$1.00.

Basement Economy Store

TORPEDO SHORTAGE HAMPERS GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET

Factories Unable to Turn Out Enough First-Class Missiles for U-Boats.

SMALLER ONES NOW USED

Commanders Are "Rational" and Not Permitted to Waste Any on "Chance Shots."

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Jan. 16 (By A. P.)—Shortage of torpedoes is one of the most serious facts with which the directors of the German U-boat war are now faced.

German factories are at present absolutely unable to turn out first-class torpedoes in anywhere near sufficient quantities for the needs of the submarines. In fact, the underwater craft are being turned out faster than the torpedoes, with the result that recourse has been had to various expedients to keep the submarines supplied with their chief weapon.

Germany's fleet of U-boats must have thousands of torpedoes. Thousands more must always be ready in reserve. In fact, the reserve supply should be larger today than a year ago to allow for the more frequent calls made upon it. The augmented destroyer patrol is responsible for this. They have made the submarines use up more torpedoes and have caused them to return to their base more frequently for reloading.

Eight may be said to be the average number of torpedoes carried in one submarine. The number ranges from four to 12, according to the type of submarine. The U-53, which raided shipping off the Atlantic coast of the United States, carried 10. More recent types load as many as 12. Nine layers can accommodate two, four and six, depending on their size.

In connection with this shortage is the interesting fact that all U-boat commanders now are strictly "rationed," as far as their supply of torpedoes is concerned, and are not permitted to waste torpedoes on long "chance shots" except under circumstances which they must explain in detail as justifying the expenditure of the precious underwater missiles.

Recently the German factories have been turning out a smaller torpedo, which is less accurately tested, but which may be used with a fair degree of certainty at close range. Of late very few German torpedoes have proved effective unless at fairly close range, and it has become unusual for a U-boat commander to make any attempt at a merchant ship unless he can get within 500 to 600 yards.

The Germans are now using two types of torpedoes. They may be described as short-charge and full-charge torpedoes. The short-charge is the one used mostly against merchant shipping, and is fired at 500 to 600 yards. The full charge, which has probably twice the destructive force and is better made, is reserved for men-of-war. It is fired at a greater distance and is used less frequently than the cheaper torpedo.

But the comparative immunity of the American destroyers from torpedo attack—despite the loss of the Jacob Jones and the slight disablement of the Cassin—is noteworthy in this connection. The Americans and the British, with whom they are co-operating so successfully in this game of hunting "tinfish," attribute their immunity to the mobility of the destroyer.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK URGED FOR EVERY MISSOURI COUNTY

Organization of Conferences Have Been Undertaken by Officials of National Conference.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3 (By A. P.)—Organizations of county conferences for social welfare in every county in the State of Missouri have been undertaken by L. A. Halbert, head of Kansas City's nationally known welfare department and chairman of the Membership Committee of the National Conference of Social Work. Every community, big or little, he contends, has the spirit of charity, of pity for the unfortunate and desire to help them, but in the smaller communities and rural districts especially this is lacking in expression, in crystallization into works.

"The possibilities for such an organization are practically unlimited," Mr. Halbert said. "It will awaken each county to its advantages and needs in the way of social efforts. It will enable the State as a solid unit to get back of any proposed social legislation such as the children's code which was conceded to be one of the most complete and model groups of laws for the welfare of Missouri children. There is the problem of rural schools, in general poorly housed, taught by poorly paid teachers, improperly related to their communities because the majority of the people take little interest in them and fail to appreciate their possibilities. Problem of tremendous importance await the organizations. They must reconstruct and remodel the social life of their communities in many instances, looking after recreation, education, health and morals. By providing proper recreational facilities, for example, they may do much toward keeping boys and girls on the farms, a problem that has long bothered the thinking people of the State."

Some folks

Alfred Fairbank to Speak.
Alfred Fairbank, director of civilian relief for the Southwestern District, American Red Cross, will address a man's mass meeting at the Central Y. M. C. A., Grand and Franklin avenue, at 3 p. m. today on "The Duties of the War Are Upon Us."

HELD FOR PEACE DISTURBANCE

Clerk Refuses to Prosecute Man Who Stabbed Him, but Police Hold Both.

The police yesterday charged Jerome H. Wheeler, a clerk, 32 years old, of 1504 South Third street, and Henry Finkelstein, 23, of 1414 Franklin avenue, with disturbing the peace and Wheeler had refused to prosecute Finkelstein, but in a fight Friday night, at Sixth and Market streets, in which Wheeler was stabbed in the back. Both will appear in police court tomorrow.

Finkelstein's wife, Helen, 21, who gave her address as 2303 Locust street, took part in the affray and was arrested. She was released yesterday. Finkelstein said he cut Wheeler because the latter insulted Mrs. Finkelstein.

Canadian Pacific Owned the Montreal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The steamship Montreal, which was sunk in collision, belonged to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The vessel was of 8644 tons burden and its home port was London.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON CREDIT
NO MONEY DOWN
Pay Only \$2.25 a month
While wearing this beautiful perfection cut
Genuine Diamond
Set in either ladies' or gentlemen's solid gold 14-Karat ring. It is a wonderful value
at the Special Price of \$22.50

Pay When Convenient



Thin Model 17-Jewel
Waltham Elin Illinois Watch \$2.25 Monthly

A timepiece any man is proud to own. Accurate, thin and hands in open face 20-year plate or engraved white wear \$22.50

BUY UPSTAIRS SAVE 25%
McCoy-Weber 2nd Floor S. CONNER CHICAGO 6-LOCUST

Law Should Stop Sale of Elastic and Spring Trusses

Such Misery-Causing Makeshifts Are the Ruptured Man's Worst Enemies



Depending on elastic, this shows above is little less than slow suicide. These contraptions are almost sure to shorten your life.

It's hard to make them hold, even though they scarcely give a genuine peace, and they are simply a curse to wear.

And because they rarely, if ever, give a genuine peace, they are simply a curse to wear.

It's hard to make them hold, even though they scarcely give a genuine peace, and they are simply a curse to wear.

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The New Home of the EDISON

AN INVITATION

THE formal opening of our New Home takes place Monday, February the Fourth. Magnificent modern appointments, commensurate with the dignity and high art of the New Edison, make it one of the show-places of Saint Louis. Please consider this your invitation to be our guest at the special features of our Opening Week.

Mark Silverstone

Official Laboratory Model, \$265

New Home of Silverstone Music Co.
1114 Olive Street
Largest Floor-Area in the World Devoted Exclusively to the Sale of Phonographs.

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM MR. EDISON

Washington, D. C.
Nov. 6, 1917.

My dear Mr. Silverstone:

Your kind invitation has been forwarded to me. I would be delighted to attend the opening of your new place, but I am at Washington continuously for a while and could not possibly leave the work I am doing for Uncle Sam.

Yours very truly,
Thomas Edison

IT MEANS more than JUST another talking machine on the market.

IT MEANS the realization of Mr. Edison's dream of perfecting the re-creation of sound. He has made it possible for you to hear, in your own home, not merely the interpretation of the artist, but also the artist's original tones.

IT MEANS that the New Edison is entirely original with exclusive features. It is not a copy, neither can any one copy the New Edison.

IT MEANS that the New Edison will bring into your life real music with the artificial eliminated--the pure music in all its naturalness.

IT MEANS that you don't have to draw on your imagination when hearing the New Edison, because it brings into the home a perfect re-creation of the artist's voice ---a living, breathing reality.

IT MEANS that the music critics acknowledge they can not distinguish between the living voice and Mr. Edison's re-creation of that same voice.

Special Concert and Tone-Test

12 to 1 P. M. - 2:30 to 3:30 P. M. Daily This Week.

KALALUHI TRIO Hawaiian Vocal and Instrumental Artists
(IN PERSON)

Hear Them in Comparison With
Mr. Edison's Re-creation of Hawaiian Guitars

Prof. Chas. Kaub First Violinist St. Louis Symphony Orchestra

in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creation of the violin. You are invited to attend these concerts. Bring your musically inclined friends. The varied programs each day will be found interesting and stimulating.

On Exhibition The First Phonograph, Made in 1878

Yes, the original cuide model—the first phonograph, with its ingenious tinfoil record is on exhibit here this week. You will naturally compare it with the beautiful Art Model of 1918 (forty years after) that we show at \$1000, \$1500 and \$2000. Be sure to hear these.

Another Novel Feature--In Our 15 Demonstration Rooms

The Home Atmosphere Is Re-Created

Hearing the New Edison under home-like surroundings, you are enabled to realize to the full the satisfaction of having Mr. Edison's wonderful phonograph in your home.

See the
New Edison
Art Models

SHERATON \$1000
ITALIAN \$1500
QUEEN ANNE \$2000

New Edison Phonographs, \$106 to \$450

are placed within the reach of all by the deferred payment plan. A small payment at the time of purchase—the balance in monthly payments to suit the buyer's convenience. Our advice is to buy now, because prices soon will be advanced.

SILVERSTONE
MUSIC CO.
1114 Olive Street

Circulation Biggest Ever

The circulation of the Daily Post-Dispatch in St. Louis compared season by season is greater than ever before in the history of this newspaper. This is also true of the Sunday Post-Dispatch. "Circulation books open to all." "First in Everything."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Pages 1-12

Circulation Last Sunday, 373,027

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 74 Pages
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 12 PAGES
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 19 PAGES
THIRD NEWS SECTION, 12 PAGES
SPECIAL SECTION, 10 PAGES
WANT DIRECTORY, 16 PAGES
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES
ROTOSCOPE, 4 PAGES
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

PRICE FIVE CENTS ON TRAINS SIX CENTS

PART THREE.

STREET CAR STRIKE CALLED; SERVICE SUSPENDED LAST NIGHT

CREWS BEGIN TO QUIT SOON AFTER VOTE IS TAKEN AT 10:30

MILITARY AWES BERLIN STRIKERS; RIOTING CHECKED

Workers Still Out, Ordered to Return to Several Factories Tomorrow.

MANY LEADERS ARRESTED

Plants Reopen in Some Cities, New Walkouts Elsewhere—Socialists Demand Reichstag Session.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The German Government is keeping a tight hand on news of the strikes, which are attended by demonstrations in Berlin and other parts of Germany. But from details received today through Holland it is learned that the situation became serious Thursday, when a considerable display of force was necessary to handle the mobs which attacked street cars and carried out other excesses in Berlin.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that a great number of Socialist leaders were arrested in Berlin, the same time that Wilhelm Dittmann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, was taken into custody for addressing a crowd in a hall of the city.

For news of what transpired yesterday the public outside of Germany is largely dependent upon a semi-official report which says that "only armed and entirely insignificant excesses" occurred that day, and that the prevailing opinion is "the strike has passed its zenith."

Some Work Resumed.

This seems to be supported by the fact that the newspapers, which were unable to appear Thursday, owing to the sympathy displayed by their correspondents and pressmen with the strikers, all came out Friday, while the transport workers continue their labor. It is also asserted that additional miners have gone on strike at the Rhenish Westphalian coal fields.

Information from various sources shows, however, that the strike in general has not quite the strong stand taken by the military authorities who are now in control.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the strike continues to extend to many other towns, while in Berlin it does not diminish, although martial law has been declared in some of the factories and the workers have been ordered to return by Monday under threat of disciplinary military measures.

The unselfishness of the Government over the situation is shown by its action in placing the burden of suppressing the strike on the shoulders of the military, and the heads of Socialist leaders, including Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann, whose detention, according to one dispatch, has caused profound irritation in Socialist circles. A national demonstration of protest is being organized.

Reichstag Session Demanded. The Socialist paper Vorwärts advocates calling a meeting of the Reichstag, and declares that the Government must take notice of the discontent which, it says, is a struggle between the pan-Germans and the advocates of peace by understanding, etc.

"The Social Democratic party must least of all desire that the movement should lead to process of disintegration and civil war."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung violently attacks Austria-Hungary and accuses that ally of having caused the present trouble by demanding flour from Germany at such a critical time.

According to a Berlin dispatch to the Dutch papers, the bourgeois parties have decided to oppose the Social Democratic party's demand for the convocation of the Reichstag, because they believe that the parties of the extreme Left intend to use such a meeting for purposes of their own propaganda.

Dittmann Arrested When Attempting to Address Berlin Crowd.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Berlin evening newspapers just received here state that Wilhelm Dittmann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, was arrested when he attempted to address a crowd in a suburb of Berlin.

A Munich dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that several strike leaders have been arrested there, including the writer, Kurt Eisner, and Frau Sarah Larch. The troops prevented a demonstration which was attempted before Wittelsbach palace, where the King resides. Tumultuous

PERSHING CRITICISES TRAINING OF OFFICERS REACHING FRANCE.

Insists in Reports That Those Responsible for Shortcomings Be Held Directly to Account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Inistent recommendations that general officers, Colonels and other line officers of high rank be held directly responsible for the training of the other regiments, these are contained in extracts of reports from Gen. Pershing, published here today. There is an unflinching criticism of the lack of military knowledge on several vital points displayed by such officers, presumably of the regular army, on their arrival in France.

Gen. Pershing notes an "almost total failure to give instructions in principles of minor tactics and their practical application to war conditions. Officers from Colonels down, and including some general officers, have found ignorant of the methods of units in open warfare, including principles of reconnaissance, outposts, advance guard, solution of practical problems and formation of attack. No training whatever has been given in musketry efficiency as distinguished from individual target practice on the range."

PASSENGERS COMPEL U. R. TO FURNISH A SPECIAL CAR

Thirty-Five Keep Seats When Crew on Broadway Line Asks Them to Change.

Thirty-five men and women, passengers on a northbound "through" Broadway car, bound for Baden and other points in North St. Louis, refused to change cars at the Carnegie Avenue intersection of the Broadway and Taylor lines Friday night when the car announced the car was to be turned south. Keeping their seats, the passengers rode 26 blocks to Mallinckrodt street, where they left the car in a body and complained to William Keith, a United Railways road boss.

After a discussion lasting half an hour Keith ordered a car brought from the Salisbury sheds of the Broadway line and sent the passengers northward to their destinations. The road boss said the crew had turned the first car back without authority.

Among the protesting passengers were Miss Alice Longwell of \$600 Church road, J. P. W. Wilmann, 1459 Hall's Ferry road, and John Powers, 413 Blase avenue.

SHONTS DEFENDS BLOOMERS WORN BY WOMEN CONDUCTORS

Says Costume is Modest Compared With Some Seen on Streets and at Theaters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Theodore P. Shonts, president of the company that runs most of New York City's car lines, having decided some time ago that the "conductorettes" should be employed to replace men should wear bloomers as a part of their uniform, now comes forward to defend the costume against the criticism that it is immodest. In a letter to critics made public tonight he says:

"Compared with the distorted figures of the days of tight lacing, the unslightly bustle, the unwieldy hoop skirt and pantaloons, as well as the present—what shall I say—near waistless party or theater gown, the cut-saddle riding habit, the average size, and the matching suit, the peak-a-boob shirt waist, the short street skirt, with its fair share of reaching high top shoes, I repeat, as compared with these, I consider the neat, businesslike uniforms of our conductorettes, with its knee length semi-military coat, closely buttoned, easy fitting bloomers and puttee-covered legs, a splendid example of a modest, practical utility dress."

DRYS WIN IN MARYLAND SENATE

Votes, 19 to 7, to Ratify Federal Amendment After 20-Hour Session.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—After a continuous session from 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 9 o'clock this morning, the State Senate, by a vote of 19 to 7, sent the resolution ratifying the Federal prohibition amendment to a third reading. It is believed the drys will win in the House also, by an equally good margin.

There probably never was a more bitter session of the Senate. Several Senators indulged in language that was far from parliamentary. Upon the Baltimore Senators fell the burden of the fight for the "wets."

WAR COUNCIL SITTINGS CLOSE

French Premier Presides at Last of Present Series Sessions.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The Supreme War Council of Premiers and Generals today closed the present series of general meetings. Premier Clemenceau of France presided.

A complete story of Sullivan's career, with interesting anecdotes and a full description of his ring achievement, will be found in the Sporting Section of this edition of the Post-Dispatch.

During 1917, the Post-Dispatch printed 4829 Classified Instruction Ads—2183 more than the Post-Dispatch, other St. Louis newspapers combined.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, WORLD RENOWNED PRIZE FIGHTER, DIES

Once Champion Succumbs Suddenly on His Farm in New England.

STRICKEN 3 WEEKS AGO

Apparently Was Recovering From Heart Trouble Until Overcome Yesterday.

ABINGTON, Mass., Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—John L. Sullivan, one of the most interesting figures of prize-ring renown, died suddenly from heart disease at his farm in West Abington today. As was his wish, he died with his shoes on. Although stricken with heart trouble three weeks ago he had quickly improved and was in no sense an invalid. He was about to leave his home today to pay a visit to Boston to see an old friend, Capt. James P. Sullivan of the Boston police department, when he received his final knockout.

His friend and companion, George M. Bush, went to his aid when the old fighter sank to the floor unconscious and revived him with cold-water applications to the head. "John L." responding to this treatment, regained his feet and only reluctantly consented to have a physician called. After resting in a medical treatment room, he announced that he would have a bath and keep his appointment. As he expressed this determination he became unconscious and died apparently without further pain.

The body will be taken to the home of his sister in Boston, where funeral services will be held Wednesday morning.

Kept Part of Hold on Public.

Hardly had the news of the passing of one of America's greatest fighters come to the public when the extent of sympathy began pouring in from men in all walks of life. Sullivan in his prime was a popular idol and he never entirely lost hold on the public. This was due not only to his prize-fighting success, but to his rugged struggle later against his old, easy-going habits.

"John L." always charged liquor with loss of the American championship to James J. Corbett by a knock-out in New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1892. He had been following the fight with his friends and had spent it when his friends tendered him a benefit concert in Boston to put him on his feet again. The money obtained from this venture also had gone according to his ruling habit when his old fighting spirit reassured itself and he announced that he had beaten the list against John Barleycorn for a fight to the finish.

The public regarded this challenge with interest. "John L." won. He forced the fighting, as it were. He proclaimed his defiance of drink and platformed throughout the country, and held himself up to the world as a horrible example of what drink would do. He never let up in his fight against liquor and frequently left his farm here for long temperature speaking tours.

He was 59 years old when he was counted out. He often had expressed regret that he was too old to go with the soldiers overseas, but he did his bit as best he could with his strength, flag, raisings, recruiting rallies and in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

He Was Natural Fighter.

Sullivan was never taught to box. He took to fighting naturally. His first appearance in the ring was at a variety performance in Boston when he was in his teens, a magnificently built youth weighing nearly 200 pounds. A husky boxer who was one of the performers challenged one of the audience to enter the ring with him. Sullivan, without ring experience, accepted. He took one blow to the head and then knocked out his opponent with a clean punch straight from the shoulder. It was a method of fighting he never dropped.

Sullivan was never married. His first wife was Anna Bates of Cincinnati, R. I., whom he married in 1882, but with whom he lived only a few months and from whom he obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion, after 21 years. At 51 years of age the former champion took as his second wife Kate Harkins of Roxbury, who was his sweetheart years before when he was "The Boston Strong Boy."

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BRITISH BOARDING STEAMER SUNK; 224 LIVES LOST

Vessel Torpedoed by German Submarine in Eastern Mediterranean Jan. 21.

SEVEN OFFICERS KILLED

Heavy Artillery Fighting Takes Place on All Parts of Italian Front.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The British armed boarding steamer Louvain, Lieutenant Commander M. G. Easton commanding, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on Jan. 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost. This official announcement was made tonight.

Australians Under Terrific Fire in Brenta Region

Suffer Severe Losses From Concentrated Italian, French and British Bombardment.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Feb. 1 (By A. P.)—The enemy made another powerful effort yesterday to redeem the situation west of the Brenta River, where the Italians recently won a notable success, but was beaten back by the combined action of the infantry and artillery without reaching his objective of Monte di Val Bells.

The extent of the enemy's losses in the fighting early this week is now known to be larger even than the first accounts indicated. An observer who has arrived from the field with several of the captured officers and men says, however, that men should have had under existing rules of seniority. There is no demand that women be discharged, and no objection to employing women in future, but they must work on the same terms as men.

UNIONISM.

WITHIN 30 days after agreement is signed, every motorman, conductor and shop man in company's employ shall become a member of the union. Each student entering the company's employ as motorman or conductor shall apply for membership in the union immediately on passing.

DEPOSIT ON BADGE.

Deposit on badge shall be \$1 instead of \$5 as now required.

No employee shall be liable to company for damage sustained by company through no fault of employee.

All employees shall have free transportation on all lines.

Demands Made on United Railways by Newly Formed Carmen's Union

HOURS.

On daylight runs, not more than eight hours a day, 7 days a week, within 10 consecutive hours; to be paid for not less than 8 hours.

On "p. m." runs, not more than 9 hours a day, 7 days a week, within 11 consecutive hours; to be paid for not less than 9 hours.

"Tripper" runs to be included within 12 consecutive hours; not less than 8 hours pay. "Trippers" not to be employed on Sunday until all regular men have runs.

Shop men, 8 hours a day, 7 days a week, to be concluded with 9 consecutive hours.

All employees shall have one day a week off, at their own expense, if desired.

Period of pay to begin when employed are ordered to report, and they shall report at least 10 minutes to the runs they had on Sunday.

(The term "junior" refers to women, who, the men charge, have taken daylight runs, which men should have had under existing rules of seniority. There is no demand that women be discharged, and no objection to employing women in future, but they must work on the same terms as men.)

Men who have quit since Jan. 1, either voluntarily or through discharge, shall be reinstated in runs they had Jan. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPLOYEES shall be permitted to buy uniforms wherever they wish, to correspond with the company's standards.

Deposit on badge shall be \$1 instead of \$5 as now required.

No employee shall be liable to company for damage sustained by company through no fault of employee.

All employees shall have free transportation on all lines.

RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH ARMY IN FRANCE THIS YEAR

Judge Gets 10 Days to Show Why Supreme Court Should Not Make Prohibition Permanent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The Missouri Supreme Court today issued a temporary prohibition against Circuit Judge State of Cole County, adding the name of Cole County to the list of permanent members of the State of Missouri.

All the prisoners agreed as to the furious nature of the fighting and the exceptionally heavy losses caused by the concentrated fire of the Italian, French and British batteries. The Germans were selected to link the lines between the forward and rear lines, sweeping away, thus stopping all communications and preventing the officers from securing co-operation in the work of the artillery and infantry.

The few trenches remaining were littered with dead and the survivors were found for the most part to their knees, hysterically crying or praying.

The 21st rifle division of the Austrian forces 5000 men were put out of action at about 70 per cent of its fighting force. Brigades of the 18th and 6th Austrian divisions had casualties amounting to approximately 50 per cent. But the most terrible loss was inflicted on the 16th Landstrum, which out of several thousand men had only a few hundred left.

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us and we will help you. Please don't ride on the cars until these unbearable conditions have been corrected. We can't win without your assistance.

At 12:40 a. m. a brief conference between the union officers and officials of the Central Trades ended, and it was announced that organized labor would back the street car strikers, provided they succeeded in getting the men generally to quit work this morning.

At that time a large number of men who had turned in their cars and had then marched to the labor headquarters, were waiting and the union officials enrolled them, collecting a \$1 initiation fee from each. They were then assigned to different car barns to meet the men coming to work between 4 and 6 a. m., and to visit the homes of such men as they could reach in the meantime. Some of the men came from the sheds of the Park and Compton lines at Park and Vandeventer avenues, and returned there on foot to notify their fellow workers.

Demands of Strikers.

Others were carried in automobiles, a number of which had gathered about the headquarters, the drivers in some cases carrying the strikers free.

The strikers' demands include an increase in pay from the present scale of 26 to 32 cents an hour, to a scale of 40 to 45 cents; an eight-hour and nine-hour day for daylight and night respectively, with time and a half for overtime; recognition of the union; reinstatement of men who quit recently, and adherence to seniority rules.

No demand is made for the discharge of women conductors, over whom dissatisfaction has been expressed by the men recently; and no objection is made to their employment in future; but it is demanded that all the rules of employment shall apply to all employees. The men have complained that daylight trips, which should have been given to men longer in service, were given to women.

Strike Vote Unanimous.

After the strike vote was taken, Plant said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "The strike has been precipitated by the evasion of the company's officials, who refused to meet a committee of men, all of them at present employed by the company."

Joseph Woracek, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, sent a telegram Friday night to Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He said in these telegrams that men were being discharged by the United Railways Co. for joining the union, and he asked that the Cabinet members and Gompers intervene to avert a strike.

A reply was received last evening from Gompers' secretary, saying that the matter had been laid before officials of the national administration.

Committee Presents Demands.

The committee bearing the union's demands arrived at President McCulloch's office at 11 o'clock. The members wore their badges of service, with their numbers, on their caps, indicating that all were still in the company's employ.

Plant was chairman, and the other was R. L. Zertanina, conductor; J. P. O'Connor and Robert L. Woods, motormen, of the Olive line; and D. A. Gannon, conductor, of the Grand line.

They did not seem to be acquainted with McCulloch's office hours, and had not attempted to make an appointment by telephone. When associates of the office told them they did not know when McCulloch would return, some members of the committee began to express the belief that he was "dodging" them. The committee went out for lunch at 12:10, and returning at 1, waited an hour. At 2 o'clock the committee went away, leaving a typewritten copy of demands for McCulloch.

McCulloch arrived 5:45 a. m., and told reporters he had been in the county on business for the company, and that he had not been dodging the committee. He said he had not known there was any committee, or that any attempt was being made to present any demands to him.

He put the list of demands in his pocket, and said he could not state the company's position toward the demands, or say anything about the situation, until he should have time to consider the demands thoroughly and have a talk with officers of the company. He declined to read over the list with any view to commenting on it for publication.

A Post-Dispatch reporter, however, showed him a copy of the demands, printed in yesterday afternoon's Post-Dispatch, and called his particular attention to the demand for increased pay, 40 to 45 cents an hour instead of 26 to 32 cents.

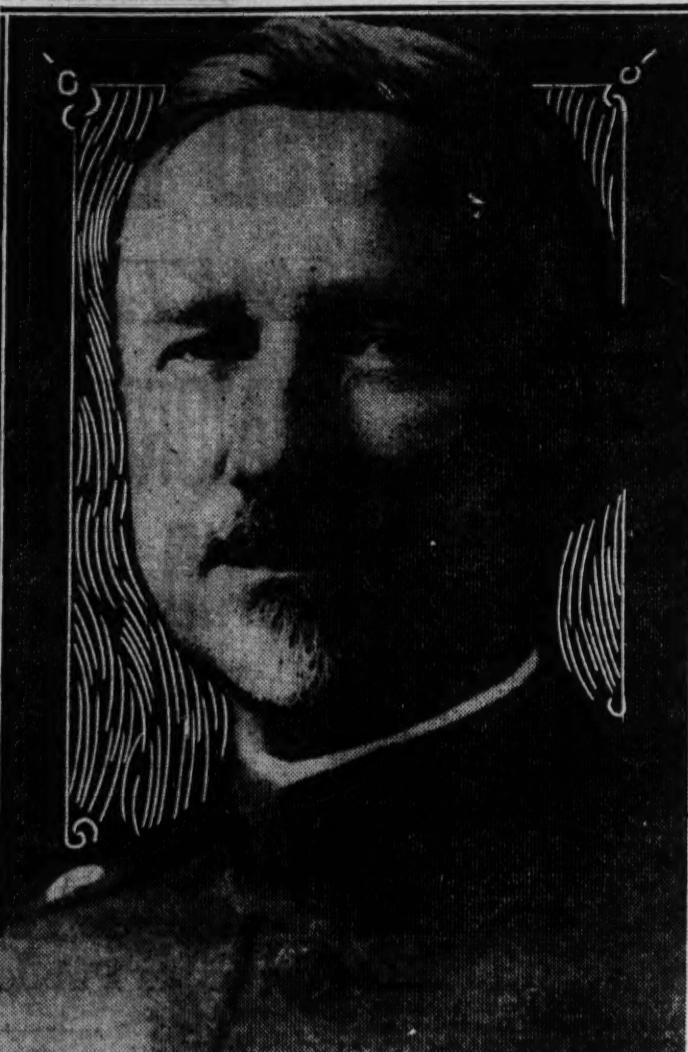
Refuses to Look at Paper.

"It would be impossible to grant an increase of that size," McCulloch said at once. "Take 29 cents as the average pay at present, and you can see that this proposal means an increase of 11 cents at once and of 16 cents after a year."

"Every increase of 1 cent an hour adds \$125,000 to the company's annual payroll. An 11-cent increase would add \$1,275,000 to the payroll for the next year, and nearly \$2,000,000 the following year. The company's net earnings last year were less than \$600,000, and this year will probably be less, owing to decrease of business and increase in cost of supplies. With less than \$600,000 earnings, where is a million and a third, or two million, going to come from? The man who can suggest that is more of a wizard than anyone we have around here."

McCulloch would not say when he expected to take up the demands with other officials or directors. He asked whether the men had fixed a time limit for a reply, but was not given their communication, at that time, to see whether they had done so. No time was indicated in the

Artillery Chief in France to Relieve Bliss as Acting Chief



MAJOR-GENERAL PAYTON C. MARCH.

copies given to reporters by the committee.

Charter in National Union.

The movement to organize a union of men of which the committee is engaged exclusively in Friday's Post-Dispatch, resulted in the granting of a charter by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways Employees of America, the St. Louis branch being designated at Division No. 788. The headquarters of the organization are in Detroit.

The men who quit recently, on the Olive line, and others who, labor organizers say, were discharged, applied Monday to the Central Trades and Labor Union for permission to meet in their hall. A meeting was held Monday night, and the demands on the company, in the form of a proposed agreement, were drawn up with the assistance of C. J. Anderson, a lawyer. A telegram was sent to Detroit for an organizer from union headquarters.

William Fitzgerald, first vice president of the car men's national organization, arrived Friday and issued the charter. Plant and O'Connor, who served as members of the committee, were elected president and secretary-treasurer.

The committee and union officials last night commented on the statement made by United Railways officials that the company had increased its men's pay 37 per cent in the last five years.

Increases in Building Trades.

Without disputing this statement, the labor union men said the wages of laborers in the building trades, known as helpers, had been increased 150 per cent in the last five years. Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers, they said, now get \$4 a day, while bricklayers, working at work only a half day on Saturday, and getting time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sunday work.

Chicago—Scale ranges from 30 to 33 cents an hour in first year; 35, second year; 36, third year; 37, fourth year; 39, the maximum, fifth year. Average work time, 10 hours, no extra rate of pay for overtime. No increase within last year.

Milwaukee—Scale from 25 to 35 cents an hour, according to length of service.

Cincinnati—Scale from 24 to 30 cents an hour; 10 hours a day; lines unionized since 1912.

Cleveland—Scale, 32 to 35 cents an hour, with minimum work day of five hours. Men unionized, and contract between company and union expires May 1 next, when wage question is to be reopened. Union last November demanded 40 cents an hour. Company offered men an increase of 5 cents an hour, with contract to run until May, 1919. Men

were unwilling to bind themselves for so long, and decided to take no increase and wait until next May.

Mumford Warns Employers and Employees Against Disputes.

A warning against industrial disputes which the up important industries at this time of national peril was given last night by Dean F. B. Mumford, Federal Food Administrator for Missouri and chairman of the Missouri Council of Defense.

"The time has come in our war preparations," said Dean Mumford, "when industrial disputes in any industry must be regarded as distinct embarrassments to the national administration. Employers of labor should use care to avoid practices at this time which are likely to result in tying up important industries and delaying preparation for war."

"It is equally important," he added, "that labor organizations should, for the time being, avoid strikes, as such demonstrations give encouragement to the enemy and discourage our fighting men."

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas, heartburn, fullness and heavy feelings in the stomach, nausea, debilitation, headaches or dizziness. This will all go and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin helps to neutralize the excessive acid in the stomach which is causing the food fermentation and preventing proper digestion.

Relief in five minutes is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to really keep the entire family free from stomach acidity and its symptoms of indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, gases, heartburn and headaches for many months. It belongs in your home. —ADV.

STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostriils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, sooths and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah, how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hawking, snuffling, blowing; no more headache, dryness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head-colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.—ADV.

MARCH EXPECTED TO SPEED UP STAFF AS ACTING CHIEF

Appointment Looked For on His Release by Pershing as Artillery Commander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Speeding up of general staff activities is expected to follow the appointment of Major-General Payton C. March as acting chief of staff of the army, as announced by Gen. Pershing that the officer can be spared from his duties as chief of artillery of the expeditionary forces.

Secretary Baker would not discuss his plans today, but it is known that he has determined upon Gen. March as the most suitable officer to take over the work of this important post. Gen. Bliss, chief of the staff, will remain in France as the permanent representative of the United States on the supreme war council, which determines policies to be carried out on the various fronts.

Pershing's Approval Expected.

Both officers and civilians who have returned from France recently have brought back word of the impression Gen. March has created by energy and skill displayed in organization of his own branch of the service under Gen. Pershing. Private messages from France have indicated that the American commander approves the selection and will not block Gen. March's appointment, but so far as known, no official reply has come from Gen. Pershing.

Coming from many months of close contact with the fighting fronts in France, Gen. March will be able to put into his task as head of the army all the knowledge he has acquired of modern warfare. He is reputed by his fellow officers to be a man of quick decisions, a quality regarded as vital in a successful Chief of Staff. Upon that official rests the burden of seeing to it that the various bureaus of the department as well as the line of the army work in a smooth and effective manner.

March Quick to Decide Matters.

During the time Gen. Bliss and his predecessor, Major-General Hugh L. Scott, were absent on foreign missions, there has been a tendency for important papers to be coming clogged in the General Staff office. It has been difficult to come to a final decision on even urgent questions, as the officers acting were said to be hesitant about going outside any policy laid down by the acting chief.

Gen. March will not be so hampered. His appointment as acting chief carries with it as much weight as that of Gen. Bliss and his policies will be his own. Officers who know him say he will not hesitate to assert himself and take control of the situation.

Gen. March is 53 years old, and was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he went to the military academy. He has been attached to the artillery branch continuously with the exception of duty as Major and later as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteer infantry in 1899-1901 for Philippine service. Gen. March commands the Artillery Battery in the Spanish-American War.

He was graduated from the artillery school with high marks in 1898 and served on the general staff from 1903 to 1904. During the Russo-Japanese War he was military observer for the United States army with the Japanese troops.

Major-General John Biddle, acting Chief of Staff in the absence of Gen. Bliss, is expected to continue as assistant Chief of Staff under Gen. March.

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ULSTER WILL NOT SURRENDER, SAYS EDWARD CARSON

Tells Unionist Council That District Will Hold Out for Its Rights.

BELFAST, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—In a speech before the Unionist Council today Sir Edward Carson said that circumstances had arisen at the Irish convention, indicating the possibility of trouble over the steps the government should take if the convention should break down. If he remained in the government, he declared he would have to resign, as he had made a pledge to his constituents.

Secretary Baker would not discuss his plans today, but it is known that he has determined upon Gen. March as the most suitable officer to take over the work of this important post. Gen. Bliss, chief of the staff, will remain in France as the permanent representative of the United States on the supreme war council, which determines policies to be carried out on the various fronts.

According to the *Freidenblatt* of Hamburg, a strike has commenced in all the large industrial works in Ulster.

Deputy Dittmann's name was linked last October with those of the Socialists in connection with the strike and expressed the hope that the movement consequently would be directed calmly.

"News here indicates that Germany is certainly stirring. Austria has only patched up her troubles, which will not settle so long as Trotsky can stand on the program at Brest Litovsk. In Brest-Litovsk a titanic silent struggle has begun, and Trotsky is holding firmly to the belief that the German-Austrian peoples are coming to free him and Russia from any predicament, if he only holds out."

Disturbances Expected.

Accounts of disturbances which appear in Berlin newspapers of Friday morning show that they assumed extensive character. All parts of Greater Berlin were involved, with the exceptions of Unter den Linden and Schloss-Platz. The latter place, on which the palace is situated, was entirely deserted, as the papers reported.

The worst disturbances were in the Moabit Dill, where crowds of strikers cut the railway leading to one of the factories. At Siemensstadt, a suburb of Spandau, tram cars were overturned. A mob stormed a bakery and compelled the proprietor to distribute bread without meal cards.

Government Issues War Warning.

An semi-official statement issued in Berlin Friday says that the excesses committed Thursday caused the Government to issue a severe warning to the population through the chief military commander against disturbances of the peace, which said:

"Having now introduced a more drastic state of siege, I shall not have the population in doubt that I intend to suppress every attempt to disturb peace and order with all means at my disposal. I therefore warn every organization not to take part in any way in public meetings. Everyone must quietly carry out his duties and keep away from crowds. If arms have to be used, no distinction can be made between disturbances of order and those who are

in rebellion.

The pamphlet is signed by Edward Bernstein, Hugo Haase, Wilhelm Dittmann, George Ledebur and other leaders.

During 1917 the Post-Dispatch printed 59,950 copies of the War Warning. At \$3.25 per copy, the Post-Dispatch is the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

MILITARY SUPPRESSES RIOTING IN BERLIN, BUT WORKERS ARE STILL OUT

Continued From Page One.

scenes occurred at Socialist meetings.

Telegrams from Berlin reaching the Dutch press say that the discussions between the Government and the Socialist deputies who are members of the strike committee were resumed today. It is expected that the conference, in which Friedrich von Payer, the Imperial Vice Chancellor, is participating, will attain good results. The independent Socialists are not taking part, having demanded that direct representatives of the strikers also shall be heard.

"The conviction is growing in informed circles that Trotsky is having revolutionary plans in the Central Empires, which gives him new strength to resist German exigencies to sign a peace immediately or break the negotiations. Consequently peace in a few days seems less probable.

"That Trotsky's last speech, declaring war on all the bourgeoisie Powers was really directed to the German workers appears certain. The numbers of strikers in the coal district is constantly decreasing. A telegram from Breslau says that a meeting attended by 4000 workers unanimously resolved to resume work.

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THRILLS OF VISIT TO AMERICANS IN FIRST LINE TRENCHES IN FRANCE

ONE ALERT SENTRY, RECKLESS WITH GUN, FRIGHTENS VISITORS

Major Who Leads Correspondents Through Labarynth Finds Many Who Are Lax in Guard--Chides Those He Surprises in Midst of Levity or Relaxation--Writers Get View of "Over the Top."

By Floyd Gibbons.

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1918, by the Tribune Company.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 1.—The following is a description of the American trenches and the particular listening post which was raided by the Germans Jan. 30. It covers the last visit of correspondents to the American trenches. The visit occurred two days before the raid. At that time the subjoined dispatch was held up by the censor.

With all lights out, cigarettes tabooed and the siren silenced our over-loaded motor slashed slowly along the shell-pitted roads, carefully skirting groups of marching men and lumbering supply wagons that took shape suddenly out of the mist ahead in front of us.

Although it was not raining, the moisture seemed to drip from everything and vapors from the ground mixing with the fog overhead, almost obscured the hard-working moon.

In the resultant grayness of the night the sense of sight and smell lost their keenness and familiar objects assumed unnatural forms, grotesque and indistinct.

Three-Year-Old Song of Guns. From somewhere ahead dull, muffled thumps in the mist brought memories of spring housecleaning and the dusting out of old cushions, but it was really the three-year-old song of the guns. Nature had censored observation by covering the spectators with the mantle of indefiniteness. Still this was the big thing we had come to see—night work in and behind the front lines of the American sector.

We approached the engineers' in a dump where the phantom of a gradnally materialized into helmeted and khaki figures that moved in mud and water knee deep and carried boxes and planks and bundles of tools. Total silence covered all the activity and not a ray of light revealed what mystery of the mist had been worked here in surroundings that seemed no part of this world.

An irregular pile of rock loomed gray and sinister before us and looking upward, we discerned, from its gaping walls, that it was the remains of a chateau.

"Turn here to the left," the officer conducting our party whispered into the ear of the driver.

The sudden execution of the command caused the officer's helmet to rattle against that of the driver with a sound that set the cautious whistling to nought.

Their Regimental Headquarters. "Park here in the shadow," he continued. "Make no noise; show no light. They dropped shells here 10 minutes ago. Gentlemen, this is our regimental headquarters. Follow me."

In a well buttressed cellar, surrounded by a pile of ruined furniture, the Colonel sitting at a wooden table in front of a grandfather's clock of scathed mahogany. He called the rolls—five special correspondents, one American press officer, with goates and fur coat to match, one French press officer, who is a marquis and speaks English and a Lieutenant from brigade headquarters who already has been named "Whispering Willie."

The Colonel offers sticks to those with the cane habit.

With two gunners in the lead, we started out what had been the main street of the town.

"I can't understand the dropping of that shell over here to-night," the Colonel said. "When we believed the French there had been a long standing agreement against such courtesy. It's hard to believe they would make a scrap of paper out of that agreement. They must have had a new gunner on the piece. We sent back two shells into their regimental headquarters. They have been quiet since."

Ten minutes' walk through the mud and the Colonel stopped to announce: "Within 100 yards of you now, one or two men are working; can you hear 'em?"

Sweating Americans in Sight. No one could, so he showed us a long line of sweating Americans stretching off somewhere into the fog. Their job was more of the end-trench digging and improving kind. The men work all night, and then carefully camouflage all evidences of their work to be discovered by flying airmen. Many nights the work is carried on, under an inter-

Pershing Sends Casualty List of German Attack

Two Men Killed and Four Wounded in Raid on American Trench Were Infantrymen--Other Deaths Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Two American soldiers were killed in action and four others slightly wounded Jan. 30, the War Department was advised today by Gen. Pershing. Although no details were given, it is assumed that these were the men who fell when the Germans raided a sector of the American trenches under cover of a barrage fire early last Wednesday morning.

Dead and Wounded.

The dead are: Corp. Erwin March, Infantry, Slayton, Minn.

Private George A. Rauh, Infantry, 113 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The wounded are: Privates John Theron Parks, Infantry, Obion, Tenn.

Raymond J. Gillett, Infantry, Minon, N. D.

Clarence King, Infantry, 2847 Anna, Toledo, O.

Clarence A. Larson, Infantry, Tunbridge, N. D.

Gen. Pershing also reported that Private Herbert C. Minnear, medical detachment of infantry, was slightly wounded in action Jan. 28, and Harvey Dilley, infantry, slightly wounded Jan. 31. Minnear's home is in Bluffton, Ind., and Dilley's in Cole Harbor, N. D.

Gen. Pershing reported that Private James Kolar, Infantry, of Chicago, was killed Jan. 29.

Privates John Thomas, Infantry, Reading, Pa., and Peter Trogan, Philadelphia, Pa., have died from gunshot wounds, accidentally inflicted.

7 Deaths From Natural Causes.

These deaths from natural causes also were reported:

Private Alfred West, Infantry, pneumonia, Barron, Wis.

Corp. Elmer H. Van Fleet, signal battalion, scarlet fever, Cincinnati, O.

Private John Proctor, Infantry, peritonitis, Jamaica, N. Y.

Private Emil A. Engstrom, engineer, pneumonia, McCloud, Cal.

Private Harry C. Angels, Infantry, measles, Orland, Cal.

Private William M. Hastic, engineer, pneumonia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Several minutes later in the dugout, his helmet rode on the back of his head, but his dignity was on straight.

The Major got up for another bottle of the murky gray water that comes from a well on one side of a well-populated graveyard, not 50 yards from his post.

"A good night," he said. "Each party is near the enemy and only by keeping near the enemy are we going to win the war."

Asbhuorn's and Enderling's citations will be recorded in the regimental archives.

Private Manuel Monese, machine gun battalion, pneumonia, Esho, Ore. The infantryman taken prisoner by Germans in Wednesday's raid was John W. Hill, whose home address was unknown even to his regimental commander. He had the reputation of being a high man.

With a quick movement the American brought his rifle forward to the challenge, his hand slapping the wooden butt with an audible whack.

"Advance, one, and give the countersign," he said with a changed voice and manner and the Major, moving within whispering distance breathed the word over the man's extended bayonet. Upon hearing it the soldier lowered his gun and stood at attention.

It was difficult to figure whether his relief over the scare was greater than the fears of censure he knew was coming.

"Next time anybody gets that close to you without being challenged," the Major said, "don't be surprised if it is a German. That's the way they do it. They don't march in, singing 'Deutschland Uber Alles.' If you see them first you might live through the war. If they see you, they will have made a lot of Liberal Sons and efforts trying to make a soldier out of you. Now, remember, watch yourself."

Wading Sometimes Knee Deep. We pushed on, now encountering longer patches of trench, where duckboards were entirely missing and where the wading sometimes was knee deep. In some places either the pounding of shells or the thawing out of the ground had pushed in the revetments, appreciably narrowing the way and making progress more difficult. Arriving at an unmanured firing step, large enough to accommodate the party, we mounted and took a first look over the top.

Menacing smoke was stronger through the mist, which hung in folds over fold over the forbidden land between the opposing battle lines. At intervals, nervous machine guns chattered their ghoulish gibberish or tut-tut-ted away chidingly like finicky spinsters. Their intermittent sputtering to the right and left of us was unenlightening. We could not tell whether they were speaking German or English. Occasional bullets whining somewhere through that wet air gave forth sounds resembling the rippling of linen sheets.

Artillery fire was the exception during the entire night, but when a shell did burst its unseen arc through the misty mantle, its echoes gave it the sound of a street car grinding through an upper-river tunnel or the tube reverberations of a departing subway train.

How the Major Explained.

"How are we to know if we are breathing gas or not?" asked a Philadelphia correspondent.

"That's just what you don't know," replied the Major.

"When then will we know it's time to adjust our masks?" the correspondent persisted.

"When you see someone fall who has breathed it," the Major said.

"But suppose we breathe it first?"

"Then you won't need a mask," the Major replied.

"You see, it's quite simple."

"Halt!" the sharp command, coming sternly but not too loud from somewhere adjacent out of the mist, brought the party to a standstill in the open on the edge of the village. We remained motionless while the Major advanced upon the command from the unseen. He rejoined us in several minutes with the remark that the challenge had come from one of his old men, and he only hoped the new companies taking over the line tonight were as much up to their jobs.

"Relief at night always is trying," the Major added.

"Fritz always likes to jump from newcomers before they get the lay of the land. He tried it on the last relief, but we burnt him."

While talking the Major was on the way through the first trench I had ever seen and put up a wire-tapping report last night and said a passage something like this: "The German operator at one post speaking to the operator at another."

"Hello, German, where did that last shell drop?"

"Second operator replied: 'It killed two men in a ration party in a communicating trench and split all the soup. None of his food for you to-night, Rudolph.'

"German replying: 'That's all right. We have got some beer here.'

"Then there was a confusion of sounds and a German was heard talking to someone in his dugout. He said: 'Hurry, here comes the Lieutenant. Hide the can.'

"Not worth it," says the Major. "That's the way it goes," added the Major, but we heard the society editor of the *Evening Bulletin* and a half a dozen pencil snafus were touring the German front line.

"What's that?" repeated Whispering William, in even lower but angrier tones. "What's that there?" he reiterated, pointing at the mules.

"Can't you see its mules?" replied the man in an immoderate tone of voice, betraying resentment.

Lieutenant Regains Dignity. Lieutenant inquired of a soldier in the road, as he pointed over the tops to the battalion headquarters.

"What's that?" the Sergeant replied. Indistinctness of night is a great reducer of ranks. In a mist officer and man look alike.

"What's that?" repeated Whispering William, in even lower but angrier tones. "What's that there?" he reiterated, pointing at the mules.

"Can't you see its mules?" replied the man in an immoderate tone of voice, betraying resentment.

Lieutenant Regains Dignity. We were spared what followed. The Lieutenant undoubtedly confirmed his rank, and the man undoubtedly proffered unto him the respect, withheld by mistake.

When the Lieutenant joined us

standing on a firing step with their rifles extended across the parapet. They were silently peering into the gray mist over "No Man's Land." One of them looked around as we appeared. Apparently he recognized the Major's name as a symbol of rank. He came to attention.

"Well," the Major said, "is this the way you let us walk up on you? Why don't you challenge me?"

How Soldier Makes Challenge. "I saw you was an officer, sir," the man replied.

"Now, are you absolutely sure I am your officer?" the Major said slowly and coldly, with emphasis on the word "your."

"Suppose I tell you I am a German officer and these men behind me are Germans. How do you know?"

With a quick movement the American brought his rifle forward to the challenge, his hand slapping the wooden butt with an audible whack.

"Advance, one, and give the countersign," he said with a changed voice and manner and the Major, moving within whispering distance breathed the word over the man's extended bayonet.

"Well," the Major said, "is this the way you let us walk up on you? Why don't you challenge me?"

And This is What They Hear. Stopping in front of a dugout, the Major gathered us about to hear the conversation that was going on within.

"Through the cracks of the door we looked down a flight of steep steps, dug deep into this battlefield graveyard."

There were lights in the chamber below and the sound of voices came up to us. One voice was singing softly:

"Oh, the infantry, the infantry, the infantry behind their ears."

The infantry, the infantry, the infantry.

The cavalry, the cavalry, the cavalry.

The lousy engineers, they couldn't lick the infantry in a hundred million years."

"I got a brother in the artillery," he said, "but I ready to drown him. They talk a lot about this counter battery work, but it's all bunk. A battery in position has nice, deep dugouts and hot chow all the time. They get up about 9 o'clock in the morning and shaves up all nice for the day."

"About 10 o'clock the Captain says, 'Come up here, you idiots, all of you.'

The Major directed his voice down into the hole in an unmistakable and official tone. There was a scurrying of feet and four men emerged carrying their guns. They were lined up against the trench wall.

"At midnight," the Major began, "in your dugout in the front line, 49

other side of the hill." So they pops off 40 or 50 rounds in that general direction and don't hit anything because the German battery immediately roots down into its nice, deep dugouts.

The lambs saluted as the Major moved off with a train of followers, who, by this time, were beginning to feel that these trenches held other lambs; only they carried note books instead of cartridge belt.

One German could have wiggled over the top here and stood in this doorway and captured all four of you single-handed, or have rolled a couple of bombs down that hole and blown all of you to smithereens. What's your aim in life—hard labor in a German-prison camp or a nice little wooden cross out there a thousand miles from Punkinville? Why wasn't there any sentry out here."

Bad Reputation of Artillery. "Then it is time for lunch, and while both of these here batteries is eating they get so sore about not having hit each other during the morning that they just call out counter battery work for the day, and turn their guns on the front lines and blow them out of the infantry. I haven't got any use for an artillery hair."

The Major interrupted by rapping sharply on the door.

"Come in," was the polite and innocent invitation guilelessly spoken from below. The Major had his helmet on so he couldn't tear his hair.

"Come up here, you idiots, all of you."

The Major directed his voice down into the hole in an unmistakable and official tone. There was a scurrying of feet and four men emerged carrying their guns. They were lined up against the trench wall.

"At midnight," the Major began, "in your dugout in the front line, 49

Continued on Next Page.

The

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Again Makes Substantial

CIRCULATION GAINS

The Record for January 1918 Shows a Remarkable Growth Over January 1917.

Table of Net Paid Circulation	1918 Averages		1917 Averages	
Daily	178,277	168,121	10,156	

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THRILLS IN FIRST LINE AMERICAN TRENCHES DESCRIBED

Continued From Preceding Page.

same general direction, but at this point bore to the southward.

The opposing lines in the direction of our course were converging and we were approaching the place where they were the closest in the sector. If German listening posts heard the progress of our party through the line, only a telephone call back to the artillery was necessary to plant a shell among us, as every point on the system is registered.

As we silently considered the various eventualities immaterial to the prosecution of the war, but not without personal concern, our progress was brought to a sudden standstill.

"Huh—huh—huh!" came a drawn-out command in a husky, throaty stammer, weaker than a whisper, from an unzipped, tin-hatted youngster planted in the center of a trench not 10 feet from us. His left foot was forward and his bayoneted rifle was held ready for a thrust.

One Sentry on the Alert.

"Huh—huh—huh, halt!" came the nervous whispering command again, although we had been motionless since the first stoppage.

We heard a click as the safety catch on the man's rifle lock was thrown off and the weapon made ready to discharge. The Major was watching the nervous hand that rested none too steadily on the trigger stop. He stepped to one side, but the muzzle of the gun followed him.

"Huh—huh—huh, halt I tuth—tell you."

This time the whisper vibrated with nervous tension and there was no mistaking the state of mind of the sentry.

"Take it easy," replied the Major with attempted calm. "I'm waiting for you to challenge me. Don't get excited. This is the commanding officer."

"What's the countersign?" came from the voice in a hard strain. "Troy," the Major said and the word seemed to bring words of reassurance to the rifleman who sighed with relief, but forgot to move his rifle until the Major said: "Will you

please take that gun off me and put the safety back in?"

The German sentry moved the gun six inches to the right and the correspondents, all standing behind the Major, looked into something that showed as big as a street car tunnel. One scribe jumped into the rear of the Major. One wearing shoes and puttees plunged knee deep into water out of range, and a correspondent with rubber boots started to go over the top.

The click of replaced safety lock sounded unusually like the snap of a trigger, but no report followed and three hearts rested from their beating. "We're not supposed to get excited," said the Major to the young soldier in a fatherly tone. "I'm glad to see that you are wide awake and on the job. Don't feel any fear for your job, and just remember, with that gun and bayonet in your hands you are better than any man who turns that trench corner or crosses them there. You've got the advantage of him, and besides that, you're a better man than he is."

Praise Please Sentry.

The sentry, now smiling, saluted the Major as the latter led the party quietly around the trench corner and into a sag leading directly out into the German line.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION FIXES PROFITS FOR FLOUR DEALERS

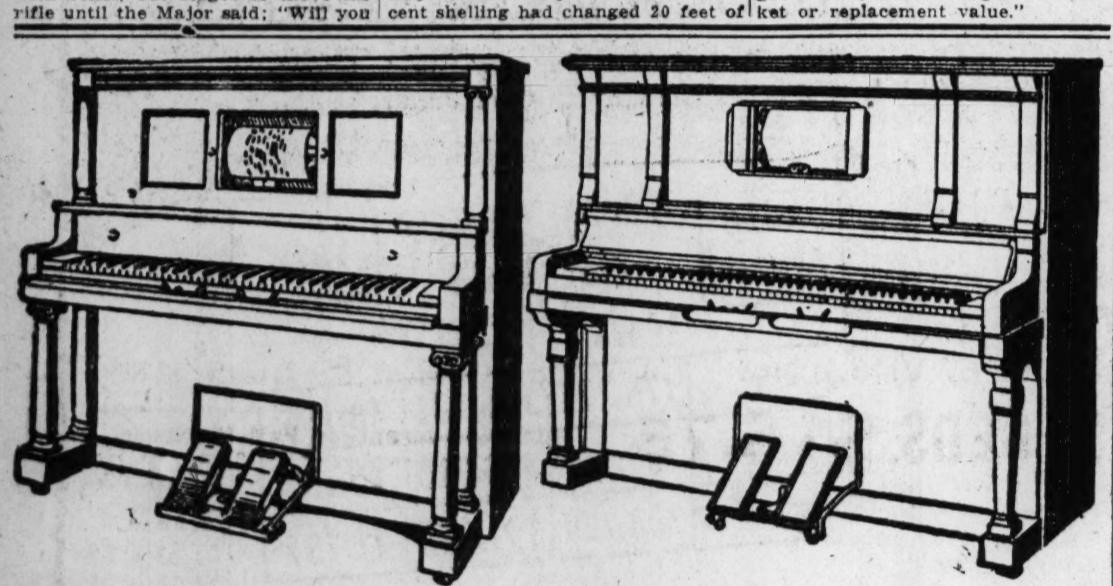
Any Margins in Excess of Those Suggested Will Be Cause for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.).

—A scale of profits for wholesale and retail dealers in wheat flour was suggested by the Food Administration tonight, with the warning that any margins charged in excess of those proposed would be considered cause for investigation. The scale follows:

Wholesalers' gross maximum profit on original margins charged to it exceeded 30 cents to \$1.50 a barrel depending on the character of service performed; on less than original mill packages not to exceed 1 cent a pound. Dealers were cautioned against charging more than pre-war profits on wheat flour and against asking more than a reasonable margin on wheat flour substitutes.

"Substitutes for wheat flour," the Food Administration announcement said, "should not be sold at more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to market or replacement value."



Beginning Monday---

The February Clearance of Pianos and Players

THIS great money-saving event will continue throughout the week, offering remarkable buying opportunities on high-grade Players and Pianos.

In this sale are used instruments, others that have been used for demonstration purposes as well as a number of discontinued styles—all at most pronounced reductions.

We list below a number of the offerings:

Used Uprights

Huntington,	\$75.00
Marshall & Wendell,	\$60
Kimball,	\$65.00
Cable & Sons,	\$145
Braumuller,	\$145
Reutner,	\$115
New England,	\$40.00
Sterling,	\$95.00
Starck,	\$190
Huntington,	\$90.00
Reutner,	\$115
Webster,	\$45.00
Schilling,	\$145
Waverly,	\$55.00
Reutner,	\$95.00
Huntington,	\$85.00
Estey,	\$225
Stoddard,	\$75.00
Vose,	\$80.00
Terms as Low as \$1.00 Per Week	
\$10	
will place any of these instruments in your home, and the balance can be arranged for in easy payments.	
(Fourth Floor)	

Used Grand

Behning,	\$125
----------	-------

Discontinued Players

Conover,	\$590
Cable,	\$495
Gulbransen-Dickinson,	on sale at
	\$355

Terms as low as \$2.50 per week.

Extra--

5 New Player-Pianos

88-note, of trust-worthy quality,

\$355

will place any of these instruments in your home, and the balance can be arranged for in easy payments.

Stix, Baer & Fuller
GRAND-LEADER
SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS

PRESIDENT WOULD VETO BILL FOR WAR CABINET IF PASSED

Believes That by Killing Measure He Would Be Doing Patriotic Duty.

STILL BEFORE COMMITTEE

Plans Made to Defeat It if It Ever Gets to Floor of the Senate.

By Leased Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—If by any chance the war cabinet bill supported by Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Weeks and Wadsworth should pass both houses of Congress and be sent to the White House, the President will veto it. The Post-Dispatch correspondent was informed today that the President would not hesitate to kill the measure, fearing he would be doing a patriotic duty.

The railroads today received instructions from the Railroad Administration to take every advantage of the usual Sunday industrial shutdown and the forced suspension Monday under the fuel economy order to move coal to the big consuming centers in order to accumulate small reserves against possible emergencies.

If the railroad situation improves as a result of the two-day relief from new shipment of coal gas and steam in bigger quantities, the Monday closing order probably will be revoked.

Railroad administration officials had under consideration the imposing of other embargoes than those now in effect officially on three Eastern trunk lines, as substitute measures for the fuel economy order.

The railroads offered to A. P. D. C. to take the case without a fee. It was then that Judge Dyer called Hall a sucker for taking the case without a fee.

The Judge then ordered the proofs translated into English and submitted to him for examination.

McIntosh Gets Life Sentence.

STIGLER, Ok., Feb. 2 (By A. P.).

Monroe McIntosh, charged jointly with Mrs. Alice Dodd with the mur-

STATE FUEL CHIEFS WARNED AGAINST EXCEEDING AUTHORITY

Declared to Have Been Restricting Use of Coal and Their Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.).

—State Fuel Administrators were notified by the fuel administration tonight that they must cease exceeding their authority in issuing without instructions from Washington general orders restricting the use of coal.

The admonition was called forth by the fact that some Administrators have enforced the Monday closing order in a manner more drastic than was intended by the Government and because of conflicting instructions issued to coal companies.

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JUDGE DYER APOLOGIZES TO LAWYER HE CALLED A "SUCKER"

Jurist Tells Attorneys Practicing in His Court They Must Learn to Take a Joke.

After calling a lawyer a "sucker"

from the bench of the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Dyer apologetically asked that the remark be taken playfully and said that attorneys who appear in his court must learn to take a joke.

The lawyer was Homer Hall, former assistant United States District Attorney, who appeared as counsel for Frederick William Armin Aufrecht, a violinist in the Symphony Orchestra. Aufrecht, attempting to show that he was born in Germany Dec. 24, 1895 instead of Dec. 31, 1896, as was stated in the application for naturalization. The father was naturalized Sept. 7, 1904, and if the son was born on the date he claims, he was then under 21 years old and automatically became a citizen.

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STIGLER, Ok., Feb. 2 (By A. P.).

Monroe McIntosh, charged jointly with Mrs. Alice Dodd with the mur-

der of Solon Dodd, the woman's husband, was found guilty by a jury in District Court tonight and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment. A jury in the case of Mrs. Dodd was unable to agree after 38 hours' deliberation and was discharged.

HEAD STOPPED UP FROM A BAD COLD

One dose Pape's Cold Compound gives relief from colds and gripe—No Quinine.

It is a positive fact that Pape's Cold Compound, taken every two hours, until three consecutive doses are taken, will end the Grippe and bring up the most severe cold, either in the head, chest, back, stomach or limbs.

It promptly ends the most miserable headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, running of the nose, mucous catarrhal discharges, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.

Take this wonderful compound with knowledge that there is nothing else in the world which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or aid after-effects as a small package of Pape's Cold Compound, which you can't afford to do without.

Be sure you get what you ask for—accept no substitute—belongs in every home. Tastes nice—acts gently.—AD.

Special Upholstery Sale FOR THIS WEEK ONLY Large assortment of Creations, Colors at HALF PRICE SLIPCOVERS

5 pieces \$1.95
Damask \$2.95
for.Re-Upholstering
5 pieces \$1.95
Slipper, cushioned with
velvet, damask, or
satin, \$2.95
Write or phone
and we will call
with samples.

Main Upholstery & Slipcover Co.

Olive 112, 2nd N. 1st St. Cont. 2747-8

Orders called. Paid and delivered free within 25 miles.

Up-to-Date Dentistry
Saves Time and Money

Have your impression taken in the morning. Get your teeth

the same day.

Crown and Bridge Work,

\$4.00 Up

Examination Free

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Extra-
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OLIVEHouse
\$120.00
Sunday
9 to 12

RECEIVER'S SALE

Washington Av.,
Opposite
the StatlerScarratt-
ComstockWashington Av.,
Opposite
the Statler

FINE FURNITURE

Buy Here! Buy Now!! You'll Save up to 50%!!!

There's only one purpose behind our RECEIVER'S SALE, and that is to raise money—to raise money quickly! WE MUST do it; and that's why your opportunity is bigger than BIG! Seldom has such down-right price-slashing been met in the history of the furniture world—especially with a range of QUALITY stocks like those on our floor. Best of all, we offer everything to you at

STARTLING, STUPENDOUS SACRIFICES!

Living Room or Library Suite—4 Pieces

Finished in Quartered Oak, Fumed, Early English or Golden

Four massive, elegant pieces at a price so low you can't help but marvel. Settee, 6 feet 6 inches long; Arm Rocker; Arm Chair; and Library Table. Upholstered in genuine leather, velour or tapestry. In all our seventy-five years of business experience we have known no such sharp price-cutting as we indulge in at present.

None Other Can Offer a Value Like This—It's a \$125.00 Value for

\$85.50

Poster Colonial Bedroom Suite

Four pieces. Just to look at this Suite brings the immediate thought of high Quality—surpassing value. You cannot duplicate the price now or hereafter!

SENTENCES IN MAGARIAN CASE

Lex Heit and Charles Bergholz Get 10 Years for Kidnapping.

Lex Heit and Charles Bergholz of East St. Louis yesterday afternoon were sentenced to 10 years in the Southern Illinois penitentiary by Judge George A. Crow of Belleville on charge of kidnapping Alphonse Magarin, 3 years old, of East St. Louis, in 1916. The two men were found guilty by a jury last week. Motions for a new trial were overruled.

The Magarin boy's headless body was found in an East St. Louis ash pit. Bergholz and two others were tried on charges of murder in connection with the boy's death and acquitted by a jury.

Complexions Win Beauty Contests

Why Stuart's Calcium Wafers Banish Pimples, Blackheads and Skin Imperfections. They do Work Wonders.

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL PACKAGE



One thing you should remember, Stuart's Calcium Wafers are continuous in action. They work constantly and steadily. They banish pimples in the skin. Here they assist to neutralize impurities, convert them so they pass off as invisible vapor. The skin now becomes clear, pimples dry and thake off, boils cease, blackheads are gone, yellow muddiness disappears and you soon have the complexion that people talk about. No creams, lotions, can do this. Get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store. Begin today. Or if you wish first to try them send the coupon for a free trial package.

Free Trial Coupon
E. A. Stuart Co., 564 Stuart Bldg.,
Marshall, Mich. Send me at once,
by return mail, a free trial package
of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Appetizing Displays Chief Attraction at Patriotic Food Show

Coliseum Visitors Crowd Around Pancake Counters and Pay Little Heed to Washing Machines, Soap and Brooms.

Appetizing displays of food in many forms and from numerous sources proved to be the most inviting feature of the patriotic food show, which was formally opened last night at the Coliseum. Such household machinery as ironing boards, washing machines, soap and brooms, have little to offer the throngs of men and women who gathered admiringly around the booths where there were large flaky cakes, light biscuits, firm molds of butter, not to mention scores of attractive substitutes for the common, everyday articles of food.

Large crowds attended both the afternoon and evening sessions. The informal opening was held in the afternoon and was especially for the benefit of school children who were admitted free.

At the opening last night brief addresses were made by Mrs. George Gellhorn of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation, the organization under whose auspices the show is being given; F. B. Mumford of the University of Missouri, the Food Administrator, and Dr. W. F. Gephart, chairman of the St. Louis Food Committee.

Dr. Gephart read telegram from Federal Food Administrator Hoover endorsing the show. Miss Jane Adams of Chicago, who was to have represented the Federal Food Administration, was not present on account of being ill at her home.

The show will continue until next Sunday night. The usual sessions will be held this afternoon and evening, accompanied by special school programs. At 3 o'clock the afternoon program will open, with Bishop Tuttle and Rabbi Leon Harrison as speakers. The program tonight will be under the direction of the civic organizations with James R. Dunn as chairman.

Exhibit booths occupy the entire arena of the Coliseum. The variety of exhibits is wide. In one booth a negro baked pancakes which were covered with syrup and passed out to women.

ALL DUTCH SAILINGS CANCELED
No Ships Will Be Allowed to Leave the Ports.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—All permits for the departure of steamers from Dutch ports have been withdrawn by the Netherlands Government and new ones will not be issued, according to the Telegraph.

The action of the Government, presumably, says the newspaper, is due to the fact that Dutch ships going to the United States will be held up until negotiations between Germany and Holland have been concluded.

'ABSURD,' SAYS STONE OF PROPAGANDA REPORT

Charges Circulated in Germany Were to Head Off Present Strikes, He Thinks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—"Perfectly absurd," was how Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today characterized the report that he was concerned in an organization to foment strikes in Germany.

"It is absolutely without foundation," he said. "The reports might have been circulated in Germany to head off the unrest and strikes now going on. On the other hand, the United States is supposed to have money to burn and it might be that the Government would circulate such reports."

That circulation in the enemy countries of President Wilson's address also may have contributed to the rumors was suggested by the Senator.

"I learned only last night," he said, "that the Russian Bolsheviks are themselves circulating the President's address, not only in Russia, but in Poland, Germany and Austria. The Bolshevik leaders have had the President's address translated into German, Polish, Czech and Slavic and circulated them among the peoples which Germany dominates. Their purpose, I understand, is to stir up sentiment so as to force Germany at Brest-Litovsk, to enter into the peace the Bolsheviks desire."

"But as far as any strike propaganda, as far as I personally am concerned, and from all I know, the reports are ridiculous."

Anglo-American Plot to Foment German Revolt Charged.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Berlin dispatches detailing an alleged Anglo-American plot to foment revolution in the Central Powers, are published by Cologne newspapers, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. In Washington, on New Year's day, it was said that 250,000,000 marks (\$62,500,000) were subscribed for this purpose. The revolutions were to be organized in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Bulgaria.

The organization was to be under the leadership of Senator Stone, Earl Reading and Viscount Northcliffe. It was to have branches in neutral capitals surrounding Germany and German speaking neutrals were to be sent into Germany in an effort to incite the workers in munition factories to strike. The dispatches declare that there also was to be sabotage in the German munition making industry.

ONE HOLDUP MAN IS KILLED

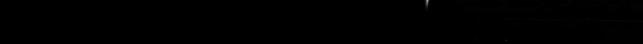
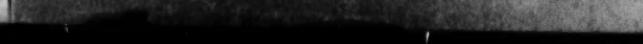
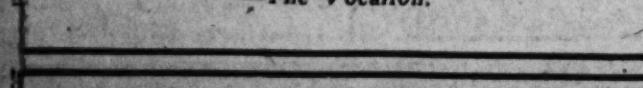
Two Others Escape and Three Chicago Policemen Are Wounded.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—One holdup man is dead, a bystander. Dr. J. M. Hancock, is reported to be dying from a bullet wound, and three policemen are wounded as a result of a pistol battle with three men who had held up a saloon in a crowded street here late today. Two of the robbers escaped.

Convenient Terms—Send for Catalog.

The AEOLIAN CO.
1004 OLIVE ST.

St. Louis' Greatest Piano House
Sole Representative for the Steinway—The Pianola
—The Vocalion.



New York Mayor to Rest Two Weeks
NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Mayor John F. Hylan plans to go to Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15 for a two weeks' rest, it was announced tonight.

**POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO HOLD
A THRIFT MEETING TODAY**

Gathering at Orpheum Theater Part of National Observance Suggested by Burleson.

Religious and patriotic ceremonies will mark today as National Thrift Day in St. Louis. The largest meeting will be held by the postoffice employees at the Orpheum Theater, starting at 10 o'clock. The meeting was called by Postmaster-Selph at the suggestion of Postmaster-General Burleson, who made similar requests to postoffice heads in every large city in the United States. The meeting will be open to the public.

St. Louis business men, bankers, professional men and clergymen will attend. Detachments of soldiers from Jefferson Barracks, commanded by Col. Murray, the commandant, and detachments of sailors and marines will also be present. The principal address will be made by Frank O. Waits, president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis.

The St. Louis branch of the Y. M. C. A. will tomorrow inaugurate a week's thrift campaign among the working boys of its membership. In 800 other cities and towns the association branches will conduct similar campaigns.

Fire Damages Quebec Stockyards.
QUEBEC, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Fire which for a time today threatened to destroy the Quebec stockyards at Lincinon, a suburb, was quickly extinguished, with a loss of about \$500. The main buildings were saved.

Mitsareff, at one time a leader in the Granite City Bulgarian colony, who was shot three times in the abdomen by Ralph A. Morris of 820 Union boulevard, St. Louis, following a quarrel at noon yesterday in Morris' Granite City real estate office, died at 8 o'clock last night at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Granite City, eight hours after the shooting.

The quarrel, said to have been brought about by a business disagreement between Morris and Mitsareff and which ended in the shooting of the latter, was also responsible for the slaying by Mitsareff of his brother-in-law, T. G. Gosheff, in 1907.

After being wounded by Morris, Mitsareff ran a block to the Granite City National Bank, saying he intended to "get" D. J. Murphy, the banker, before he (Mitsareff) died.

He reached the bank door and shouted at Murphy, but lost consciousness and fell.

Mitsareff owned considerable property 10 years ago, but lost it in the 1907 panic. He blamed others, notably Gosheff and Morris. He was sentenced in 1908 to 14 years' imprisonment for the murder of Gosheff, but was paroled in 1913 to Murphy.

**FOUR GERMAN ESQUADRILLAS
IN RECENT RAID ON PARIS**

Young Baron Taken Prisoner by the French Seemed Heartbroken by His Failure.

CHELLES, France, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The German airplane which was downed near here in the recent raid was struck by a bullet from a machine gun on the airplane driven by the French aviator Billard.

The two officers who were captured said the raid had been carried out by four esquadrillas of seven machines each which left a point northeast of Soissons and proceeded toward Paris at 6 o'clock at night. Only one military paper was found in their possession and it was an order to "bombard Paris, excepting the hospitals and the schools."

Both of the officers are Barons and one of them, who is only 20 years old, seemed heartbroken when taken prisoner. He said that his career had been ruined. The other, 25, on the contrary appeared delighted that the war was over as far as he was concerned.

It was officially announced today that the total number of deaths resulting from the recent aerial raid of the Germans was 49 and the total wounded 206. Of 38 adults killed, 14 were women and 24 were men. Of 109 adults wounded, 53 were women and 56 were men. Four children were killed and 10 wounded.

**GOOD ROADS BODIES TO BEGIN
JOINT SESSIONS HERE TOMORROW**

General Theme of First Day Meeting to Be "Good Roads as a War Measure."

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association and the eighth good roads congress will meet jointly at the Statler Hotel, beginning tomorrow and continuing up to and including Thursday.

Gov. Gardner, Mayor Kiel, President Jackson Johnson of the Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary A. C. McKibbin of the Missouri State Highway Board, are scheduled to make addresses welcoming delegates and visiting road officers from many cities and states.

The general theme of the meeting will be "Good Roads as a War Measure." Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, who also is Director-General of Railroads, is expected to be representative to discuss the matter of bond issues to construct highways of such character as may be successfully used to relieve the congestion of railway transportation.

CAT SKINS AT 88 CENTS EACH

High Prices the Rule at New York Fur Sale.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—A grand total of \$2,250,000 was realized at the annual winter fur auction sale which closed here today, far exceeding estimates, it was announced, owing to sharp advances in many kinds of fur. Beaver fur featured the last day of the sale, the best pelts bringing a record price of \$20.25. Wolves were also active and higher than at the fall sale.

Skins of ordinary "tabby" cats, which are cut up into "fur" sets and chest protectors, brought 88 cents each. Nutria sold for \$1.34, and 55 cents was paid for the best squirrel.

NEGRO CONFERENCE ASKED FOR

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—The Southern delegates of the Methodist Union Committee today agreed upon their report as to the disposition of the negroes in the churches, North and South. It calls for an associated general conference of the negro churches North and South.

The Northern delegates have not yet concluded their consideration of this question. It is believed the settlement of this question will mean an early adjustment.

**MAN FATALLY SHOT
BY REALTY DEALER
IN BUSINESS FEUD**

**Same Quarrel Said to Have
Been Responsible for
Tragedy in 1907.**

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NAVAL BASE WAREHOUSE BURNS
Contained Food and Clothing and Norfolk Sends Relief.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Fire at the United States Naval base at Cherrystone, Va., early today destroyed a large warehouse con-

taining food and clothing. A relief vessel carrying supplies has been sent from Norfolk.

**FUEL SHORTAGE AT DETROIT
MAKES 25,000 WORKERS IDLE**

Many Factories Close, and Thousands of Homes Are Dependent Upon Gas and Electricity.

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Twenty-five thousand factory workers were idle here today as a result of the fuel shortage, and it was announced that many other factories would have to close unless fuel is obtained by Monday night.

The gas company, which is using its emergency supply of coal and gas oil, shut off its gas service to a number of factories so that it might continue to serve householders.

For more than a week thousands of Detroit homes have been without coal. Gas and electricity have been their only fuel. The city Fuel Administrator announced that he would seize coal wherever it was available, if such a course is necessary to maintain a supply of gas.

Company G. Auxiliary to Meet.
A meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of Company G, 138th Regiment, at Camp Doniphan will be held at the Central Y. M. C. Grand and Franklin avenues, next Wednesday night. Important matters relating to the welfare of the soldiers will be discussed.

Accused of Disposing of Government Blueprints.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Hyman Lubarsky, known as "Harmful Bill," was arrested today at the ship telegraph and signal apparatus manufacturing plant of Charles Cory in this city, where he was employed, on the charge of disposing of important blueprints of Government work to persons not entitled to receive them. He was held in \$6,000 bail, accused of violating the espionage law.

THE CRIME OF THE AGE
In the selling of Speculaires and Eyeglasses by incompetent opticians who call themselves doctors and others. None of these men are physicians. Ask them for their license to practice medicine in Missouri.

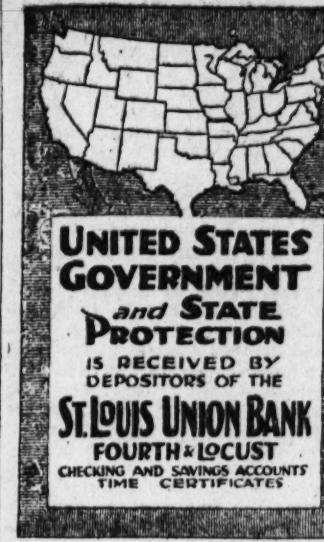
NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT.
In St. Louis, a man who has been successful in attaining by more than \$6,000 under his references, if you will have your eyes examined, will prescribe and make them correct, and the total cost for treatment and glasses will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable damage to your eyes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and optician.

\$1.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES \$1.50
a pair. For far and near seeing—two pairs of Glasses in a box. The usual price is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a pair.

\$1.05 A splendid rimless Eyeglass mounting; a clever imitation of the Shur-On this week at \$1.05 a pair.

G. MORITZ, M. D., The Oculist-Optician
609 N. BROADWAY (Just North of Washington Av.)

FREE Book on the eye, exposing the eye-clinic graft, the grafting oculist and the grafting optician that makes interesting reading. Call or write for me.



**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
and STATE
PROTECTION**
IS RECEIVED BY
DEPOSITORS OF THE
ST. LOUIS UNION BANK
FOURTH & LOCUST
CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES
TIME CERTIFICATES

**RUB BACKACHE
OR LUMBAGO AWAY**

**Don't Drug Kidneys! Get Instant
Relief by Rubbing St. Jacobs Oil.**

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs' Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into your back and by the time you are fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled. This soothng, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the aches and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly and surely. It never disappoints. —ADV.

FEBRUARY

**FURNITURE
SALE**

**IS A
MONEY-SAVING EVENT**

Hundreds have responded to this greatest of all selling events of quality home furnishings. Whether you furnish your entire home or replenish pieces here and there, you now have a wonderful opportunity to buy whatever you need at savings from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ less than regular prices—remember "Macky Quality" is not sacrificed for this sale, and our same generous credit is at your disposal. Come tomorrow and partake of those genuine savings. Goods held for future delivery if desired.

Brussels Rugs

27 Rugs Now Sell. \$10.85
69 Rugs Now Sell. \$13.65
94 Rugs Now Sell. \$22.50
71 Rugs Now Sell. \$27.45

Axminster Rugs

19 Rugs Now Sell. \$18.75
33 Rugs Now Sell. \$22.50
68 Rugs Now Sell. \$29.65
94 Rugs Now Sell. \$34.50

Wilton Velvet Rugs

34 Rugs Now Sell. \$13.45
47 Rugs Now Sell. \$17.55
29 Rugs Now Sell. \$21.00
60 Rugs Now Sell. \$32.50



Columbia Grafonola
(No interest charged.)

Every Columbia Grafonola and every Columbia Record in this shop is new. You'll never get a secondhand machine or records here.

\$6.90

Will place in your home a new Columbia Grafonola-style 75- and 12 Columbia selections of your own choice. The total value is \$85.50. Pay the balance weekly or monthly payments as desired. Others at \$18, \$30, \$45, \$55, \$85, \$95, \$110, \$120, \$160.

Buffets

6 Buffets Now Sell. \$14.75
4 Buffets Now Sell. \$17.95
6 Buffets Now Sell. \$23.50
9 Buffets Now Sell. \$34.50
19 Buffets Now Sell. \$42.00
24 Buffets Now Sell. \$48.75

Ranges

6 Ranges Now Sell. \$24.50
17 Ranges Now Sell. \$29.50
24 Ranges Now Sell. \$33.00
32 Ranges Now Sell. \$38.00
11 Ranges Now Sell. \$42.00
7 Ranges Now Sell. \$56.00

Davenettes

26 Davenettes Now Sell. \$22.75
19 Davenettes Now Sell. \$25.30
34 Davenettes Now Sell. \$29.85
11 Davenettes Now Sell. \$34.50
24 Davenettes Now Sell. \$38.50
33 Davenettes Now Sell. \$43.50

China Closets

11 China Closets Now Sell. \$13.85
18 China Closets Now Sell. \$16.75
19 China Closets Now Sell. \$23.50
11 China Closets Now Sell. \$29.75
26 China Closets Now Sell. \$36.50
17 China Closets Now Sell. \$42.50

Kitchen Cabinets

21 Cabinets Now Sell. \$8.00
17 Cabinets Now Sell. \$10.90
34 Cabinets Now Sell. \$12.65
33 Iron Beds Now Sell. \$7.35
21 Iron Beds Now Sell. \$8.95
46 Iron Beds Now Sell. \$10.00
38 Iron Beds Now Sell. \$12.35

Daveno Suits

11 Suits Now Sell. \$38.95
8 Suits Now Sell. \$46.50
24 Suits Now Sell. \$51.00
41 Suits Now Sell. \$58.50
68 Suits Now Sell. \$65.00
71 Suits Now Sell. \$78.00

Gas Stoves

4 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$12.70
8 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$14.95
11 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$16.50
17 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$18.25
26 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$21.50
29 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$24.65
38 Gas Stoves Now Sell. \$33.50

Extension Tables

19 Tables Now Sell. \$8.95
14 Tables Now Sell. \$10.50
33 Tables Now Sell. \$12.75
27 Tables Now Sell. \$17.50
58 Tables Now Sell. \$20.00
46 Tables Now Sell. \$24.75

St. Louis Furniture Co.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9:00 P. M.

GO-CARTS

27 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$5.00
19 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$7.00
12 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$8.00
9 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$9.00
13 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$10.00
27 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$12.00
21 Go-Carts Now Sell. \$17.00

**PYRAMID
For
Piles
Trial
Free**

The Quicker You Get a Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment, the Better it is What You Are Looking For.

Don't talk operation. If you can't wait for a free trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment get a box at any drug store and relief now. If you can't afford a store send coupon for free trial package in plain wrapper, and get the piles, hemorrhoids and such related troubles. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY

New Pastor at Union Avenue Church

The Rev. George A. Campbell has assumed the pastorate of the Union Avenue Christian Church and will preach his first sermon there today. He has been pastor of the First Christian Church of Hannibal, Mo., for seven years, and succeeds the Rev. B. A. Abbott, who resigned to become editor of the Christian Evangelist.

Ocean Steamer Ice-Bound.
AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—A coast-wise steamer whose identity could not be determined, was reported in trouble in thick ice fields off the New England coast today. Coast guardmen who were unable to reach her reported that the ship could be observed walking on the ice where she had anchored.

GUSIKOFF TRIUMPHS
IN FIRST RECITAL HERE

Youthful Concertmaster Reveals
Admirable Talents and Ex-
pert Skill.

BY RICHARD L. STOKES.

MICHEL GUSIKOFF, concertmaster of the Symphony Orchestra, gave his first recital here last night at the Sheldon Memorial Auditorium, and made firmer the conviction that here is a young violinist of admirable gifts and thorough training, whom the orchestra has been very fortunate in adding to its personnel. He was greeted by the large audience the writer has never seen seated in the auditorium, and it was composed mostly of musicians and music lovers. They applauded him with notably warm friendliness.

His program consisted of Handel's Sonata in D Major and Wieniawski's Concerto in D Minor, two numbers which Jascha Heifetz has been playing frequently, and several smaller selections, besides a number of encores.

Gusikoff has mastered a technique which without exaggeration may be called big. His almost dizzy fleetness of fingering and supple slurs, and his superb facility of passage of his numbers at a headlong pace. He has certainty of intonation, gusto in the dance of "vibrato" rhythms, and a tone of expressive inflections and, wherever needed, of robust strength. The last was a surprising and gratifying feature of the recital, as one was not altogether led by other hearings to expect such vigor. It was due in part to the splendid violin on which he played, but also to an increase in the force of his bowing.

He bowed the slow movements of the sonatas and concertos with a keen and sensitive feeling for the beauty of melody, so that his violin could almost literally have been said to sing. In contrast, the fireworks of the fast movements were flung off with ease and confidence. His double-stopping was always firm and accurate, his left-hand pizzicato was deft, and his harmonics were true and clear, though they might be more musical in quality.

Mrs. David Kriegsbaier played the accompaniments with her usual capability.

ONLY ONE BOAT AVAILABLE
FOR THE EXCURSION BUSINESS

Belle of the Bends, After Checkered Career, May Enjoy Summer Monopoly.

"It's an ill wind that blows no one good," in the opinion of Theodore Prieshoff of 1225 Blair avenue, owner of the excursion steamer Belle of the Bends, who, as a result of an ice jam in the Ohio River, which wrecked most of the Eagle Packet Co.'s fleet, stands a fair chance of becoming the only excursion boat operator in the vicinity of St. Louis. Prieshoff, at one time a grocer, a few years ago induced several friends to join with him in buying the Belle. The boat, however, never fared well in the excursion business and last September was put up at auction in the hope of getting enough to pay the season's operating expenses. The paltry bids offered for the boat at the auction discouraged Prieshoff and to save her from being scrapped, he bought her in for \$4000.

He placed the boat on the Mound City way to be repaired for next summer and luckily escaped the ice, which swept away the boats of his rivals in the excursion field, the Eagle Packet Co. Now the only boats in sight for the summer season are the Belle and the Ohio Queen, and the latter is likely to be used in the South. Thus a clear field looms up ahead of Prieshoff and his boat.

LITCHFIELD'S NEW "LESS" DAY
CAUSED BY SURPLUS OF ICE

Wheatless, meatless, porkless and workless days now having become fairly common through their universality, Litchfield, Ill., has a new "less" day, to wit: "waterless day." These are fractionally continuous rather than complete and intermittent.

Since last Tuesday the greatest of all liquids has been doled out to Litchfield folks at three one-hour periods daily. Water is now supplied in three shifts, 6 to 7 a. m., 11 a. m. to noon and 6 to 7 p. m. Ice has accumulated in the reservoir to such an extent that it cannot be cleared away fast enough to keep the pumps going.

Worden, whose mines supply considerable of the coal used in St. Louis, is now shipping water in trainloads from Carlinville and Edwardsville.

Hillsboro's gas plant is preparing to shut down tonight, unless an additional supply of gas oil is received. The plant had announced a shutdown last Tuesday when a single car of fuel got through the freight congestion. Several surrounding cities have already closed their gas plants because of lack of supplies.

OPERA NOT A SUCCESS IN BOSTON

Court Recognized Fact in Dismissing Damage Claims.

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—Judicial notice of the fact that grand opera in Boston never was a financial success, even when subsidized in peace times, was taken by the Federal Court today in dismissing claims for damages filed by Walter M. Smith, a musician, and Edoardo Ferrari, Boston, a singer, against the Boston Opera Company in bankruptcy.

Referees James H. Olmstead reported to the Court that contracts with Smith and Fontana were terminated by the company in 1914, soon after the outbreak of the war.

ALLIES CAN SEE A FUTURE, BUT
ENEMY HAS NONE, CECIL SAYS

British Official Adds to Recent Wilson Statement on War Turn
This Year.

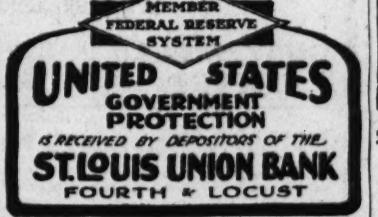
LONDON, Feb. 2.—Commenting on President Wilson's statement that what takes place this year will decide the war, I will go even further and say that the next three months are the testing months. I will not prognosticate how long the war will last, for no one can do that, but the allies are in a much better position to go through these months than are the Central Powers. We have a future, and the enemy has none."

Lord Cecil declined to discuss the internal situation in Germany, but his declaration about the "testing months" immediately ahead of the belligerents leaves no room for

doubt that this Government has knowledge of the internal German present, as has the Government at Washington. He did, however, refer to the Hertling-Czernin speeches, stating:

"Hertling's proposal could not be acceptable to the allies. There was nothing to show that it was not Pan-German. I dare say Tippitz himself could be said to want peace, but it would be on Pan-German terms. There was a difference in the tones of Czernin, but on all knotty questions he refrained from declaring himself, such as on questions of Belgium."

—Continued on page 10.

WANTED
American Paper Products Co.

Manufacturers of Corrugated and Solid Fibre Board Shipping Boxes

Owing to our phenomenal growth during the past ten years we are obliged to add several men to our already large organization and sales force. Our steady growth must be maintained, and only successful, experienced men over 30 years of age, capable of filling responsible positions, will be considered. We particularly invite applications from high-class men, experienced in this line. We will consider also applications from successful salesmen, experienced in other lines, who desire to connect with a concern that is blazing the way and will soon be the largest in its line in the United States. Applications confidential. Apply to Mr. Kent.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION
more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

"First in Everything."

FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALE

10% to 30% Off

From the prices on our plainly marked tags we give you a reduction of from 10% to 30%. These reductions apply on everything in both of our stores, with the exception of a few lines on which the manufacturers restrict prices.

Goods may be selected now, a small deposit paid, and we hold them, without storage charges, for future delivery. Spring brides can save a hundred

dollars or more by selecting their entire outfit at this sale.

Convenient payment terms will be granted on all purchases.

This sale continues throughout February. But an early visit is advised, for there are many sample and discontinued pieces at about half the regular price. Naturally these will go quickly.

Gas Ranges

\$19.00	Gas Range	\$12.75
\$28.00	Gas Range	\$22.50
\$36.00	Gas Range	\$29.75
\$45.00	Gas Range	\$34.75
\$50.00	Gas Range	\$39.75
\$60.00	Gas Range	\$45.00

Refrigerators

\$12.00	Refrigerator	\$9.90
\$20.00	Refrigerator	\$15.75
\$22.00	Refrigerator	\$19.60
\$28.00	Refrigerator	\$21.75
\$48.00	Refrigerator	\$39.75
\$51.00	Refrigerator	\$43.50

Library Tables

\$9.00	Table	\$6.75
\$13.00	Table	\$9.95
\$16.00	Table	\$12.00
\$18.50	Table	\$14.25
\$52.00	Table	\$39.50

Electric Lamps

Floor and Table Lamps, 10% to 25% off of the marked prices.

Buffets

\$21.00	Buffet	\$15.00
\$23.00	Buffet	\$16.75
\$27.50	Buffet	\$19.95
\$58.00	Buffet	\$39.75

China Closets

\$16.00	China Closet	\$11.95
\$18.00	China Closet	\$13.25
\$20.00	China Closet	\$14.95
\$22.00	China Closet	\$16.75

Small Rugs

27x34-in.	Arminister Rugs	\$2.25
29x36-in.	Arminister Rugs	\$2.35
36x72-in.	Arminister Rugs	\$4.95
18x36-in.	Velvet Rugs	\$1.00
36x72-in.	Velvet Rugs	\$2.50
36x80-in.	Wool Fiber Rugs	.75c
36x80-in.	Turkish Bath Rugs	\$1.50
37x54-in.	Imrain Rugs	\$1.50
38x72-in.	Velvet Rugs	\$2.50

Rugs and Linoleum

\$20 9x12 Brussels Rugs	\$13.50
\$30 9x12 Velvet Rugs	\$22.50
\$25 9x11 Velvet Rugs	\$16.50
\$20 6x9 Arminister Rugs	\$13.50
\$25 6x9 Arminister Rugs	\$16.50
\$15 9x9 Brussels Rugs	\$9.50
\$10 9x12 Wool Fiber Rugs	\$7.50
\$13 9x12 Rag Rugs	\$9.75
\$7.50 6x9 Rag Rugs	\$5.00
\$6.50 4.6x6.6 Rag Rugs	\$3.00
9x12 Willow Grass, Crex, Fiber and Rattan Rugs	\$15 to \$20 values at \$10—6x9 size at \$9.00—4.6x7.6 size at \$3.75

Linoleum

\$1.75 Inlaid Linoleum—square yard	\$1.10
\$1.00 Printed Linoleum, square yard	.65c
75c Ringwall Linoleum, square yard	.47c
Short lengths of Linoleum—enough for a small room, bathroom or hall—bring size of rooms—Inlaid Linoleum—short lengths at, square yard—.36c	
Linoleum—short lengths at, square yard	

Electric Vacuum Cleaners

Samples—never been used—of high-grade Electric Vacuum Cleaners such as the Ohio, the Clean Elec and the Bee—\$32.50 values at.....\$22.50

75c Rubber Door Mats.....40c

Lace Curtains

Odd Lace Curtains, in one-pair lots—most of them slightly soiled—values up to \$2.50—a pair, at .50c	

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As We Get It, Homer Smith Was Very Much Struck With Dempsey's Ability to Hit

Rickey Asks Sam Crawford To State Salary Demands

Veteran Slugger, Released by Detroit, May Get Chance to Make 3000 Safe Hits in Big Leagues as Member of Local Club; Branch Admits He "Would Like to Have Him."

SAMUEL E. CRAWFORD, who has had the misfortune of playing on same club with Tyrus Raymond Cobb, esteemed baseball's greatest batsman, may be a member of the Cardinals next season, President Branch Rickey made this profoundly startling admission yesterday, after he had been shown a report from Detroit that Crawford was contemplating signing a contract with the local club.

A problem in arithmetic is the only hitch in the deal and whether the solution of this can be found depends largely upon the veteran out-fielder himself. Here's the enigma: "How much money are 3000 major league hits worth?" Figure it out and address your answers to Branch Rickey.

Wants Those 3000 Hits.

"Wahoo" Sam Crawford was dropped from the roster of the Detroit club last fall and therefore, is a free agent. It was considered that he would sign a contract with a Pacific Coast League club during 1915. However, this theory has been abandoned since Crawford has announced that he does not want to close his major league career until he has made 3000 base hits.

For the start, Rickey said, he would like to have Crawford in the Cardinals' outfield. The president also vouchsafed the information that he had dispatched an emissary to interview Crawford and ascertain what he would demand for a given place with the local club.

"The answer was amazing," said Rickey, "even conceding that Crawford is one of the really great stars of the game, he would not accept that Crawford's idea of his own worth is ludicrous. He expects a great deal more than we feel justified in paying."

The report, then, that he was contemplating, signing a contract with our club isn't exactly true in the strict sense of the term, for the very good reason that he has not been tendered a contract. **I** do not deny, however, that if he will come at a reasonable salary, we may be able to find a place for him."

A Really Great Slugger.

All of which again brings the matter to the question of what Crawford considers a chance to make 3000 base hits is worth to him. Crawford, unfortunately, has never been accorded the full share of merit that is due him. This has been due, mainly to the fact that he has been a member of the same club that featured Tyrus Cobb. And taking the spotlight off Cobb is a job no man has been able to accomplish to date.

The record book shows that Sam Crawford has made 2966 safe hits

Derrick Pratt Leaves Former Residence and Deep Mystery Ensues

WHERE is Derrick Burnham Pratt, formerly of the Browns, but now a member of the Yankees? An effort to reach the second sack agent's right to ascertain whether he has signed the contract reported to him has been submitted to him by the Yankees, elicited the information that he had moved from 775 Clara avenue, formerly resided.

The supposition is that Pratt has sought new quarters, perhaps has moved his family preparatory to quitting these environs for Gotham and its gay environs. The New York City Commissioner got on the job.

The mystery had not been solved up to a late hour last night.

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Wonders of the Game.

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How Boxing Is Taught to Uncle Sam's Growing Army



JEFF SMITH, the Bayonne, N. J., Middleweight, who boasts the distinction of having beaten the late Les Darcy in five rounds, is here shown instructing Camp Dix officers in the art of self-defense. Smith is indicated by the cross. The officers so instructed teach the men, pointing out the similarity between boxing and bayonet combat.

U. S. A. Soldier-Boxers Win Bouts Abroad

Yankees Take 5 of 8 Events From Britons

Ring Pitched in Flanders Mud; Men Box in Rain

Wonderfully Awakened Army Interest in Pugilism, as Manifested in West Front Tournaments, Told by Correspondent on the Ground.

WAR may be retarding some of our competitive sports and pastimes, through the absence of the youth of the country at the front and in military encampments, but the boxing game can enter no complaint on this score.

Not only is the professional pastime going ahead throughout the country among the champions and non-champions who have not yet been summoned in the draft, but throughout the United States, in Canada, England and even on the very fighting front in France, pugilism is experiencing a renaissance and an uplift such as nothing but the war could possibly have brought about. Probably 1,000,000 men who never saw a bout, before the war, have been educated to it by war.

Practically every soldier in American encampments is now being taught boxing under competent instructors, men who gained their knowledge and fame in actual encounters in the ring. In most cases these teachers are the leaders of the world at their weights.

The same condition exists in Canada and British training camps, it having been generally agreed that this form of exercise is the best preparation for men learning to fight with bayonet.

They're Boxing at the Front.

EVEN in France, actually up to the

first line trenches, the boxing spirit has been carried and now enjoys such a vogue that Americans and British are holding tournaments there under all sorts of adverse conditions.

Little actual news of these tournaments has reached the country from the front, for the combatants from the rear are not yet; but that Uncle Sam's fighters are participating, both officers and men, in evincing a spirit of enthusiasm.

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"So everything promised to go merrily as a marriage bell. Then it rained. Now it's not so good. The mud is like Niagara, or something of that sort."

"Of course, you guess at once that the tournament was postponed, any you guess wrong. That show went through from start to finish, but the mud was so bad that the referee was filling my boots. Did anybody ever tell you that trenchcoats are waterproof? Don't believe them! They will keep out an ordinary storm, but they are not proof against the tidal wave which Jupiter Pluvius unleashes."

"And not a man moved. With backs bent they bowed to the storm; but they glued their eyes on the ring and kept them there. The referee had, I believe, to keep treading water to keep himself afloat; but he had a verdict ready every time.

Referee Uses a Whistle.

"Another item of this meeting was the use of the whistle, which is used at every meeting in France, but it has only just occurred to me to mention it. We are no longer worried by the call of 'Stop,' which may catch the ears of our boxers and distract them. Instead, was the outstanding feature of the referee's chair was abolished some time before the war. Now, when anything illegal occurs in the ring, and illegalities out here are very infrequent, the referee is given a short time to stop, the string of the glove is pointed out, or whatever brought about the stoppage is adjusted and the order to resume given.

"I do not know whether you people on that side will take to the whistle, but I can assure you that out here it has jumped into popularity at once."

How the Ring Was Made.

"**W**ELL, the particular field in

which the tournament took place was something like this: There were no rings, so the British Army is not to be beaten by a little mud. A fatigued party, a few hundred sandbags, and a few planks gave the boxers a platform well clear of the mud. As the spectators, so long as the boxing was good, did not mind, was the outstanding feature of the referee's chair was abolished some time before the war. Now, when anything illegal occurs in the ring, and illegalities out here are very infrequent, the referee is given a short time to stop, the string of the glove is pointed out, or whatever brought about the stoppage is adjusted and the order to resume given.

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THEODORE P. SHONTS TO MAKE ADDRESS HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Is Expected to Touch on the Relations Between Street Railways and the Public.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., operating the New York City subways, elevated and surface traction lines, will address members of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon in the Planters Hotel next Wednesday. Shonts, who will discuss changes in the attitude of capital and labor toward each other, is expected to touch on the relations

between street railways and other public service corporations and the public.

Shonts has served as president of three railroads entering St. Louis and also as chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. During his administration of the canal he supervised the sanitation of the district, the installation of much of the machinery used in the digging of the canal and secured the adoption of the lock-level type of canal instead of the sea-level type.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

\$10 to \$40 Saved!

The Last Week of Our Big Discount Sale

Electric Vacuum Cleaners

Electric Cooking Ranges

Electric Irons

An Assortment So Complete That It Far Outstrips Any Ever Offered Before

\$30.00 Franz-Premier,	\$19.00
\$32.50 Ohio Vacuum Cleaner,	\$25.00
\$40.00 Ohio "Special,"	\$30.00
\$50.00 Ohio "Janitor,"	\$37.50
\$5.00 Electric Irons,	\$3.00
Electric Ranges, 25% Off	
Electric Cookers, 25% Off	



Electric Wash-
ing Machines
WHILE
THEY LAST
Used in demon-
stration, at just
1/4 off the regu-
lar price.

7th & St. Charles
Rennert
COMPANY

Olive 1958

Cent. 1958

Which-

70c Eggs, or Milk at 13c?

This is the age of reason—economy—conservation.

You must save—both money and food.

If you buy eggs at present prices you are wasting your money.

Why pay 70 cents for a dozen eggs when you can get the same food value in two quarts of milk for 26 cents?

To be exact, one quart of milk contains as much nourishment as EIGHT eggs or two pounds of chicken.

Use less eggs and more milk—Nature's best food for everybody.

Milk is the one thing that makes the cheaper and coarser foods dainty—appetizing—and more easily digested.

Milk is the true conservation food.

There are dozens of ways to use milk. It takes the place of expensive foods, but—

There Are No Substitutes for Milk

Drink more milk. Use more of it in your cooking. Eat more butter and cheese. These foods save you money.

The best milk in St. Louis is Pevely's.

Pevely milk is absolutely pure, perfectly pasteurized, and far richer than the government standard.

Phone Pevely—TODAY—to increase your supply.

Pevely Dairy Company

(The Best Milk)

Grand and Chouteau Aves.

Grand 4400 Victor 3333



**SPECIAL BODY HAS
U. R. COMPROMISE
UNDER DISCUSSION**

Chamber of Commerce Committee Holding Executive Sessions on Measure.

MEN WHO HAVE CHARGE

Civic League Also Going Over the Proposed Grants to Street Car Line.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed by President Jackson Johnson, to study and report on the United Railways "compromise" ordinance now pending before the Board of Aldermen, announced yesterday that it would invite a number of experts on franchises and valuations to speak before it from time to time. C. E. Smith, consulting engineer for the city, appeared before the committee Friday to explain the provisions of the proposed ordinance.

The committee has been meeting in executive session and the results of the discussions have not been made public. The chairman stated yesterday that the question of making public from time to time the progress of the committee would be considered later.

Makeup of Committee.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Former Circuit Judge O'Neill Ryan of 29 Windemere place, chairman.

John F. Shepley of 53 Portland place, president of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., which is trustee under the first general mortgage for the United Railways 4 per cent bonds, more than \$30,000,000 of which are outstanding.

Emil N. Tolka, former Director of Public Welfare, who resigned the presidency of the Civic League Nov. 7 last, because he disapproved of the action of a special committee of the league in opposing the granting of either of two "compromise" ordinances.

William C. Fordyce of 19 Washington terrace, capitalist.

Frank Y. Gladney of 5125 Garfield avenue, lawyer.

John P. Green of 5237 Von Versen avenue, member of the law firm of Judson, Green & Henry.

Marshall Hall of 6342 Waterman avenue, president of the Marshall Hall Grain Co. and former president of the Merchants' Exchange.

Paul W. Brown of 4398 Lindell boulevard, editor of the West at Work and former editor of the St. Louis Republic.

C. D. Johnson of 6237 McPherson avenue, trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

H. J. Steinbrenner of 5615 Waterman avenue, vice president of the Laclede Steel Co.

Horner P. Knapp, vice president of Butler Brothers, who was a member of the St. Louis Municipal Bridge and Terminals Commission during Mayor Wells' administration.

Harry M. Pfleger of 19 Kingsbury place, senior vice president of the Commonwealth Steel Co.

Civic League Takes Up Measure.

Committee from the Civic League also is studying the proposed ordinance. This committee is composed of three former City Councilors and a former member of the Missouri Public Service Commission—Charles W. Bates, Frank P. Crunden, J. L. Hornsby and William F. Werner.

GORGAS ACKNOWLEDGES OFFER

St. Louis Hospital for Disabled Soldiers Is Being Planned.

Acknowledgment of the proffer of a site for the projected national hospital for reconstruction of soldiers disabled in war forwarded to Washington by Acting Mayor Aloe, has been made by Gen. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the army, to Chancellor Frederic A. Hall of Washington University.

The hospital has been urged by the authorities of St. Louis and Washington universities, who directed the use of the various institutional and other facilities which the city could offer as available for its successful conduct. The result of this survey also is in the hands of Gen. Gorgas.

KILLS FOUR AND IS KILLED

Mexican Drug Held Responsible for Tragedy at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—A Mexican drug similar to Indian hemp, together with cheap Mexican whisky, was today held responsible by Coroner J. M. Deaver for the death of five and the wounding of a sixth person here late last night.

Felipe Alvarez, crazed from using the drug, shot and instantly killed two small sons of Mrs. Trinidad Llucero, wounded the mother and killed Policeman Perez and Deputy City Tax Collector Juan Garcia, after barricading himself in his home in the Mexican quarter. Alvarez was killed when a charge of dynamite dislodged him from his refuge.

Sterling Garment Co. Moves to Larger Quarters.

The Sterling Garment Co., formerly located in the Mermad-Jacard Building, has moved to larger quarters at 604 and 606 Olive street, and now occupies the entire second floor of the building. New lighting and display fixtures have been installed and a color scheme of green and white has been carried out in the new quarters. It is the purpose of Edward Horn, manager, to make the Sterling Garment Co. one of St. Louis' largest and most modern exclusive ladies' sample shops for coats, suits, dresses, waists and skirts.

Lammert's 10TH & WASHINGTON

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale



MONDAY begins the second week of great savings opportunities on Lammert quality furniture. Many additional reductions have been made that the second week may be equally as profitable as the first to St. Louis furniture buyers.

Thousands of guaranteed articles are offered at

10% to 40% OFF

Future Deliveries

For those not ready for immediate delivery we have arranged to hold purchases until May 1st on a deposit of 25% of the amount purchased. Storage free.



This "Tudor"
Dining-Room Suite

Eight pieces—66-inch Buffet, Table, 5 Side Chairs and Armchair. Special at..... \$171.50

This graceful period design is worthy of a place in the finest home. It is made of American Walnut in the new and popular dark finish. Design and workmanship are such as would be expected in a suite of much higher price than the one quoted for this sale.

Any of the pieces will be sold separately at proportionately low prices itemized below:

Buffet, 72-in. long.....	\$75.00
Buffet, 66-in. long (as illustrated).....	\$66.00
Extension Table, 54-in., to extend to 8 feet.....	\$49.00
China Closet.....	\$49.00
Armchair.....	\$12.75
Side Chair.....	\$8.75

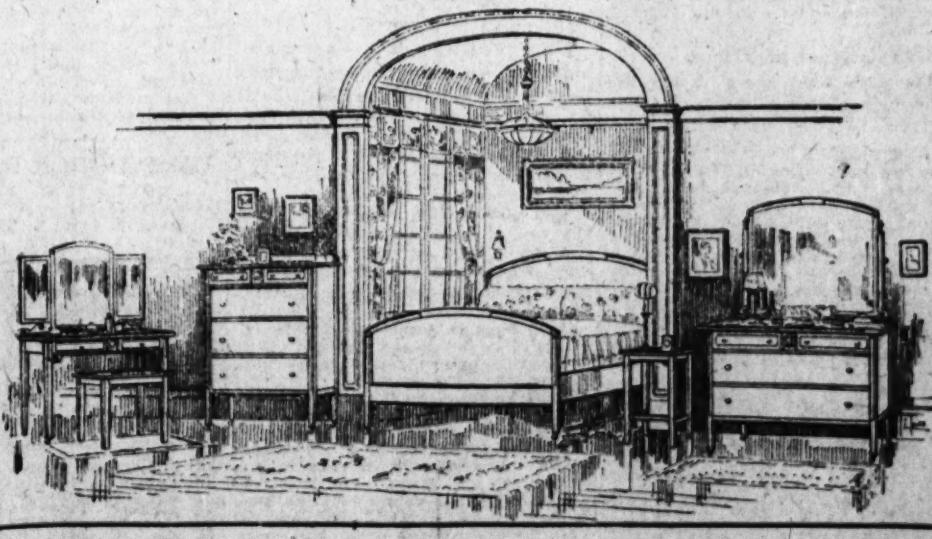
This Beautiful Suite Will Brighten Many Homes

Five pieces—42-inch Dresser, Bed, Chest of Drawers, Chair and Rocker. Special at..... \$122.25

Here is a captivating Hepplewhite period Chamber Suite of high-grade construction at a price remarkably low for the fine quality. The cabinet work is especially good, the finish is flawless and the design one that will never become tiresome. Choice of old ivory or American walnut.

Separately the pieces are priced as follows:

Dresser, 42 in. long.....	\$36.50
Dresser, 48 in. long.....	\$49.00
Bed, full size.....	\$35.00
Rockers.....	\$8.50



Lammert's
10TH & WASHINGTON

9-Piece Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite in brown mahogany. The set consists of Dresser, Twin Beds, Chest of Drawers, Loose Toilet, Vanity Dressing Table, Chair, Rocker and Bench; special at..... \$450.00 Seven-piece Berkley & Gay Ivory Enamel Bedroom Set. Regular value \$484.00, in this sale..... \$325.00 Four-piece Berkley & Gay Mahogany Bedroom Set, highest quality. Regular value \$580.00, in this sale..... \$375.00

Dining-Room Furniture

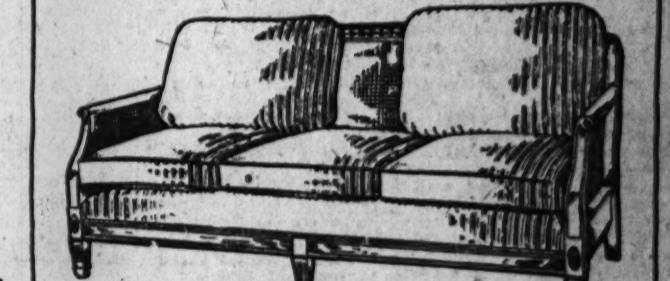
Genuine American Walnut Buffet, 60 in. Regular value \$60.00, in this sale.....	\$45.00
China Case to match. Regular value \$40.00, in this sale.....	\$24.50
Dining Table to match. Regular value \$60.00, in this sale.....	\$45.00
Dining Chairs to match. Regular value \$10.00, in this sale.....	\$7.00
Eleven-piece Jacobean Oak William and Mary Dining Room Set. Regular value \$549.00, in this sale..... \$335.00 (Buffet, China, Serving Table, Dining Table, 7 Chairs.)	

Cane Davenport

Solid Mahogany and Rich Velour Covering

Beautiful Adam period design, 78 in. long, rich dull finish, double spring seat with two square cushions and bolster, three seat cushions with deep spring bed; back and ends of cane-work richly stained; special at..... \$95.00

Chair to match..... \$51.00



Living-Room Furniture

Adam Style Ivory Consol Table, regular price \$47.00, in this sale..... \$23.50

Mirror to match, regular price \$26, in this sale..... \$14.00

Side Chair to match, regular price

\$19, in this sale..... \$12.00

Fairfax Mahogany Living-Room Chair, Nahon make, regular price \$50.00, in this sale..... \$32.00

Royal Furniture Co. Colonial Library Table, regular price \$102.00,

Classification	Page	Classification	Page
AGENTS' RENT LISTS	2	EXCHANGE (Real Estate)	2
APARTMENTS (For Rent)	3	FARMS, FARM LANDS	3
APARTMENTS (For Sale)	4	FARMS FOR RENT	4
BUILDERS' COLUMN	2	FARMS WTD.	4
BUILDING MATERIAL	3	FERGUSON PROPERTY	4
BUNGALOWS, Cottages (Sale)	4	FINANCIAL	5
BUNGALOWS, Cottages (Rent)	2	FLATS FOR RENT	5
BUSINESS CHANCES	5	FLATS WANTED	2
BUSINESS (For Sale, Wtd.)	5	FLATS, ETC.—For Colored	3
BUSINESS PROP. (For Rent)	3	FLATS, WANTED (Furnished)	2
BUS. PROP. FOR RENT (Sub.)	3	FLATS FOR RENT (Furnished)	3
BUSINESS PROP. (For Sale)	4	FLATS FOR SALE	4
BUSINESS PROPERTY WTD.	3	FOR LEASE	3
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

House, Home, Real Estate, Finance and Markets

PART FOUR

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

PAGES 1-6B

THREE NOTABLE FEBRUARY REALTY DEALS RECORDED

Two-Story \$50,000 Fireproof Garage Is to Be Erected at Eighth Street and Lucas Avenue on Lot Leased by Yale Garage and Motor Car Company.

NEW BUILDING FOR LOCUST STREET

Old Three-Story Structure to Be Razored for Four-Story Home of Independent Plumbing & Heating Supply Company.

By Berry Moore.

According to announcements of real estate agencies an impressive array of notable and substantial transactions marked the entry of February in realty circles.

These include a lease of the northeast corner of Eighth street and Lucas avenue, effected by the Mercantile Trust Co., the sale of 1119-21 Chestnut street through the Hildebrandt-Noble Realty Co., the sale of buildings in the 30th block and in the side street of Locust street by the Mathews Realty Co. These transactions, all of which were concluded on the first two days of the month, are the largest so far of the current year, and are more or less indicative in character.

The Eighth and Lucas avenue corner, having area of 70x105 feet, was acquired by the Yale Garage and Motor Co., which will erect a two-story fireproof garage to cost \$50,000. The corner, which is vacant, is owned by interests controlled by the Mercantile Trust Co., which was represented in the transaction by Eugene Christy, manager of its leasing department. The transaction is noteworthy in that it involves the erection in the business district east of Twelfth street and south of Franklin avenue, of the first building of this character.

Another New Building Projected.

The Goldfarb project, which the Independent Plumbing and Heating Supply Co., a client of the Hildebrandt-Noble Realty Co., was the purchaser of 1119-21 Chestnut street, of which Mona and Emma Patti were the owners. It is announced that a handsome four-story fireproof building will be erected by Goldfarb for the Independent Plumbing & Heating Supply Co. The site was selected, Goldfarb said, because of the growing population of the Chestnut street as a traffic thoroughfare and as an advantageous location for a building for the display of wares. The site is 45x100 feet, and is at present occupied by old three-story buildings, which will be razed at once.

The new building, according to the architect, will form an attractive addition to Chestnut street, the specifications contemplating an open plate glass front, with spacious show windows, and an interior finish of porches.

The Pine Street Investment Co., of which Simon Van Brunt is president, purchased of John E. Hutchinson, president of the Hutchinson Shoe Co., the Locust street property. This involved the payment of \$80,000 in cash, according to that Mathews Real Estate Co., besides the transfer of valuable investment and residential holdings in part payment.

The property includes a two-story and basement building at 3013 Locust street, having 50x135 feet, and leased to the Goodyear Rubber Co.; a one-story building at 3015-17-19 Locust street, leased to the Franklin Automobile Co. and to the Superior Motor Co.; and a two-story building at 3189 Locust street, leased to the Mississippi Valley Automobile Co.

House Taken in Payment.

The Pine Street Investment Co. in part payment deeded to Hutchinson six three-story houses, having a frontage of 125 feet on Olive street, and being just west of Garrison avenue, and a lot in Washington terrace. The prices at which these holdings were taken in the trade were not disclosed. The lot, real estate experts say, is valued at \$200 a front foot.

The Locust street buildings are in the heart of the automobile section of this thoroughfare, and are considered new. They were built by the Fredonia Realty Co., composed of John A. Hutchinson and George C. Burdeau, the operations of which have been a factor in the upbuilding of Locust street as an automobile center.

The Fredonia company has been

Swastika Farm House to Be Erected in County

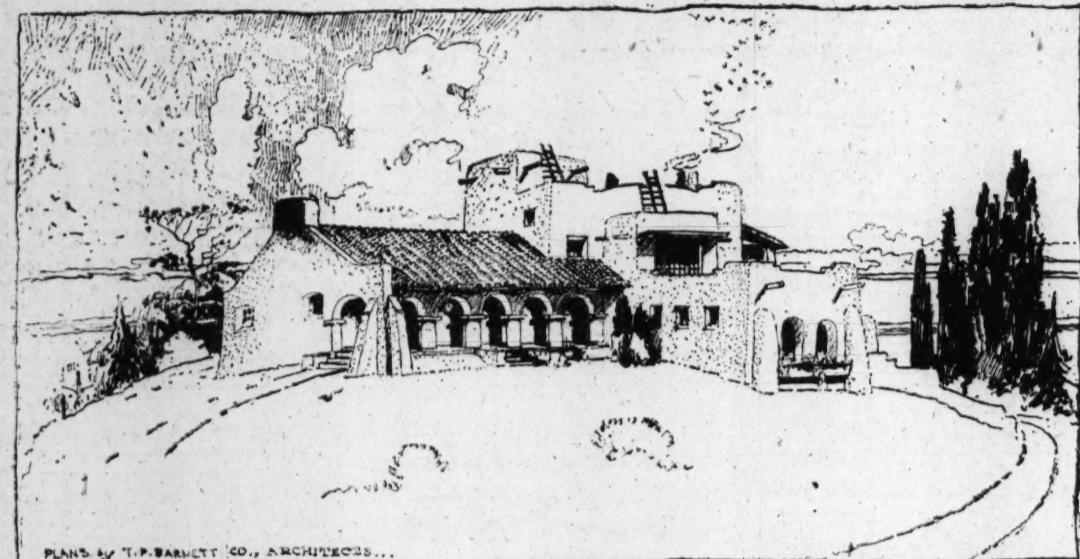


PLATE BY T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS...

the outbuildings, will be carried out in the same style.

In the house design, comfort and utility have been paramount; nevertheless, the interior, while devoid of ornament, will have a dignity and simplicity of its own.

On the first floor will be located the living room, with a great fireplace for wood logs. This is to be of fine proportions, the ceiling being supported by rough-hewn wood trusses. The walls will be done in rough plaster. Off this room is to be the sun porch, dining room, which opens on the northwest and northeast terraces.

"This ideal demonstrates," Wrisberg says, "the confidence reposed in St. Louis real estate by the large industrial concerns of the country."

Wrisberg also sold for Mrs. Catherine Schnell to George Blaich the 1204 South Vandeventer avenue, adjoining the Hiltig sash and door plant. He also has several deals in negotiation, one of which, if brought to a successful issue, will be another large industry to this manufacturing district.

"The house will be constructed of hollow tile and brick and will be finished on the exterior with Portland cement stucco. When finished it will be one of the notable additions to the beautiful homes in St. Louis County.

With plans for extending its buildings and tracks in Mill Creek Valley to provide for increasing business, Swift & Co. purchased yesterday, through E. F. Wrisberg, real estate agent on South Vandeventer avenue, three parcels of land, having an aggregate frontage on Vandeventer avenue of 128 feet and on Sarpy avenue of 220 feet.

When the improvements have been made the plant will extend from the Mississippian Pacific tracks and Papin street to South Vandeventer and Sarpy avenues.

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AGENTS RENT LISTS

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RENT LIST
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
FOURTH and PINE.HEMMELMANN-SPACKLER
REAL ESTATE CO.
622 Chestnut St.

APARTMENTS

4906A McPherson, 1 room, steam-
ing porch, steam heat and janitor
service, \$75.00.4401 McPherson, 1 room, bath, steam
heat, janitor service, etc., \$75.00.4909 McPherson, 1 room, bath, steam
heat, \$75.00.4118 Newstead, 112 floor, 8 rooms,
bath, furnace, \$70.00.4929 McPherson, 8 rooms, bath, steam
heat, \$70.00.4448 Lindell, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat,
\$70.00.303 Union, 6 rooms, reception room,
steam heat, \$60.00.4903 Union, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat,
\$60.00.4555 W. Belle St., 4 rooms, bath, steam
heat, \$60.00.

DWELLINGS

2940 Linton, 11 rooms, bath, fur.,
\$60.00.2940 Linton, 12 rooms, 2 bath, hot-
water heat, \$60.00.3006 Linton, 13 rooms, 3 baths, steam
heat, \$60.00.3004 Washington, 13 rooms, 2 baths,
steam heat, \$60.00.4911 Washington, 10 rooms, bath, fur.,
\$60.00.4907 Washington, 10 rooms, bath, fur.,
\$60.00.3120 Washington, 10 rooms, 2 baths, fur.,
\$60.00.4540 Duncan, 7 rooms, bath, reception
room, steam heat, \$60.00.2824 W. Pine, 10 rooms, bath, fur., etc.,
\$60.00.4223 W. Pine, 10 rooms, bath, fur., etc.,
\$60.00.4903 Franklin, 7 rooms, bath, steam
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heat, \$60.00.5020 Franklin, 10 rooms, bath, steam
heat, \$60.00.



Fine Factory Building 4812-18 McKissick Avenue For Sale or Lease

Light on Four Sides.

Sprinkler system, steam heat, electric elevator. Containing 35,000 sq. ft. Lot 76x110. Will sell at big sacrifice.

**Martin-Breitt
R. E. Co.**
1119-21 Chemical Bldg.

Who Should Manage Your Property

No subject so interesting as real estate, if you're intent on make yours produce better than "just ordinary" returns.

The Experienced Organization

With far-reaching facilities, is certainly the one and only choice you care to consider; and that is exactly what we have to offer you. Our relations with each customer are cemented all the closer by reason of the fact that we take a personal interest in your affairs. To create more profit from your investments is the guiding purpose of our entire staff.

We Specialize in the Handling of Apartments and the Collection of Rents

Mercantile Trust Co., Rental Dep't., 8th & Locust

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Every family should own their own home, and it is easy to do so if you will take advantage of our little-at-a-time paying plan. Will cost you very little more than you are paying now for rent each month.

\$100 Cash and \$30 a Month

Will buy one of these cottages. Owner will consider vacant lot as part payment. \$100 cash and \$30 a month for rent. Each cottage: block west of Union bl.; will sell this cottage very cheap.

2225 Gasconade st.; 3-room brick cottage with 50 feet of ground, at 2225. It is a decided bargain for someone.

ROSENBAUM-HAUSCHULTE REAL ESTATE CO., 2407 North Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS

LOT—For sale, fine building lot, 50x140; Harry Heights. Telephone Delmar 28874. (c)

SOUTH

LOT—For sale, 40 ft. with foundation; \$550. West Park av., north side, west of McCallum, sign on lot.

1000—For sale, 100x100; Harry Heights. (c)

LOT—Party leaving city will sell 30-foot lot in southeastern part of city; all improvements, worth \$800; will sell for \$400. If taken, owner will give \$100.

500 Foot in Lakewood

500 feet on Harlan av., north of the Cherokee line. Lakewood is beyond the end of the Cherokee line.

ALBERT WENZLICK, 1010 Chestnut st.

Coal, Gravel & Sand Dealers

NOTICE

240 feet fronting on Manchester av. (gravel, with switching facilities) for sale. Good to good advantage; this property can be bought to suit your needs and is an ideal location for a coal yard. For particulars, see E. W. WIRISBERG, 1004 S. Vandeventer av. Both phones.

WEST

LOT—For sale, improved corner lot, reasonable price; 100x125. Center st. (c)

LOT—For sale; cheap; 30x15; feet; n. 8th, Chouteau, west of Metcalf. (c)

LOT—For sale, 100x100; Harry Heights. (c)

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS

ACTIVE BUYING IN THE STOCK LIST ADVANCES PRICES 3 TO 17 POINTS

Uptick of Last Week Carries Values to Highest Level in a Year.

CURB TRADE IS GOOD

Outside Market is Influenced by Strength Shown on the Stock Exchange.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted weekly financial review, says:

"The upward movement on the Stock Exchange, this week, has brought prices of numerous active shares—both railway and industrial—up to the highest level of the year. It is the greatest level of the year which has impressed the mind of Wall street: the more so because it has been evident, all along, that certain outstanding facts in the general situation might easily another time and another mood of the market, have been assigned as reasons for a decline."

"The market has continued, with little tangible evidence that peace negotiations were possible. Economic pressure has been more severe than at any previous period. Notably in this country, a blockade of transportation facilities originally to handle all demands upon them has combined with the severest winter in the memory of living men, to derange the world's industrial movement."

"From the purely financial point of view, the heavy war tax payments are approaching, and we shall presently be confronted with another call for another huge war loan."

"For the last few weeks such circumstances as Wall street was to be ready with explanations; but they are offered in an unusually tentative way. Perhaps the favorite guess is that the peace talk reflecting the 'peace talk' at Brestogard and Vienna, and the 'peace demands' of the German workmen, reinforced with a formidable strike. This world will be presented of dissension regarding termination of the war cannot, so runs the argument, to bring the nations nearer to a point when the formal negotiations will be favorable, and with negotiations once begun, the resumption of hostilities would be unlikely."

Peace Possible.

"All this is an undoubted possibility, but it would be questionable whether it could be accepted even in Wall Street as a probability except for the advancing market."

"That peace terms are under discussion is no more manifest a fact than the German Government's stubborn unwillingness to consider the terms which its antagonists and the world at large could consider for a moment. When even the Bolsheviks, fanatics as all, and eager desire to stop the war of nations, in order to introduce the war of classes, have had to break with Germany's negotiators because of the arrogant pretensions and political dishonesty of Berlin, it is to be expected that the Imperial Germany and the Entente Allies can at this juncture come together."

"If, indeed, the revolt of German labor could be interpreted as a forewarning of the fall of the authority of Kaiser, junkers, and officers; of the Hindenburgs on the one hand and the Tirpitzes on the other, the prospect would take on a different color, but this supposition remains in the fine, abstract structure."

"No individual statement of an honest man is basing his expectations on an early occurrence of the sort. He does not deny that it may come, but he does not say in this year it is not the expected, but the unexpected which has happened; and the habit of the Stock Exchange is not to take such things for granted."

Typically.

"The inflation argument, which comes in sight, is. Bankers and economists are earnestly engaged in discussing whether, even the United States has not entered, or at any time, is about to enter a period of inflation. Since, however, in the usual sense has already been at work in Russia, Austria and Germany in putting up paper values, not only of currencies, but of stocks, the inference is sometimes drawn that our own markets ought to follow the example."

The Inflation Argument.

"The trouble with the 'inflation argument' as thus applied, however, is that it conclusion is rendered doubtful through its use of terms and definitions."

"Our Federal Reserve note currency went to the market in such quantities as to par, compare with the gold redemption and gold values, the case would be clear enough. Yet no one is predicting this except as a remote possibility; most of the warning against current inflation—base themselves on the huge war loans on credit which the war loans have caused and will cause, and on the assumption that inflation of credit resulting from those operations will progressively force up prices and derange the financial system of the country."

"But all such reasoning overlooks some salient facts. When credit is expanded to meet the requirements to the war loans, it may, no doubt, be said that prices have been driven up by the process."

"The war has affected prices, however, is the Government's purchases with the money that it received, and the Government's purchases would be made in any case—even if the money came entirely from taxes."

"First, it would naturally be asked whether credit inflation is to be attributed to the war loans would not reduce, rather than expand, the credit facilities available in the ordinary sense. When the limitation of expansion of bank credit is removed, the Government absorbs the less will be left for the use of producers, merchants and speculators in general."

"It is conceivable that the Stock Exchange, instinctively or deliberately, may have been 'discounting' such possibilities. If so, its foot will not be on very sure ground in any of these."

"Perhaps it would be more prudent in the existing situation, to assume that the stock market since the beginning of 1918, has been responding to the general sentiment. Finally, even as to some more commonplace influences after the January disbursements have been made, the news from Russia, Italy, the Central front, and the submarine zone is of a somewhat reassuring character than what came when the market was declining in December."

"The market scored gains of 2 to 17 points on the week's trading. Yesterday's prices were slightly irregular."

NEW YORK STOCKS

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY G. H. WALKER & CO.

307 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Industrials.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 2.

STOCKS.	High	Low	Close	Change
Sales	for	for	for	per cent.
Week	Week	Week	Week	
Adv. Rumley	2,200	144	12	12 1/2
Rumley preferred	1,500	204	27 1/2	28 1/2
American Beet Sugar	6,700	79 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
American Can common	28,000	39 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2
American Can preferred	900	90	90	0 1/2
Atlantic Gulf West Indies	27,400	100	100	0 1/2
Alli-Chalmers common	17,500	22 1/2	22 1/2	0 1/2
Alli-Chalmers preferred	1,800	75	75	0 1/2
American Ice	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 1/2
American Hide and Leather common	2,900	18 1/2	18 1/2	0 1/2
American Wool	8,000	42 1/2	42 1/2	0 1/2
American Sugar	4,100	107 1/2	107 1/2	0 1/2
American Telephone	9,400	100 1/2	104 1/2	4 1/2
American Linseed Oil common	15,700	24 1/2	24 1/2	0 1/2
American Tobacco	5,100	74 1/2	73 1/2	1 1/2
California Petroleum	1,100	15	15	0 1/2
Central Leather common	49,500	70 1/2	65 1/2	7 1/2
Cuban Cam Sugar	20,800	32 1/2	30 1/2	1 1/2
Edgar Thomson	6,100	35	35	0 1/2
General Mills	2,200	25 1/2	25 1/2	0 1/2
General Electric	4,100	107 1/2	107 1/2	0 1/2
General Motor preferred	1,200	45 1/2	45 1/2	0 1/2
Green Can.	2,700	42 1/2	40	2 1/2
International Paper common	16,000	31 1/2	31 1/2	0 1/2
International Mercantile Marine common	61,200	26 1/2	26 1/2	0 1/2
International Mercantile Marine preferred	172,100	98 1/2	98 1/2	0 1/2
Liggett & Myers preferred	300	104	104	0 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	65,900	94 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2
Maxwell Motor common	2,700	200	204	2 1/2
Maxwell Motor first preferred	1,800	61	61	0 1/2
Maxwell Motor second preferred	2,000	24	22	2 1/2
Maxwell Motor third preferred	18,400	45 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
North American	200	45	45	0 1/2
Ohio Gas	42,500	40 1/2	37	3 1/2
Pacific Mail	700	25	24 1/2	1 1/2
People's Gas	10,400	55	55	0 1/2
Standard Oil common	45,000	46 1/2	46 1/2	0 1/2
Standard Oil preferred	1,200	65 1/2	62 1/2	2 1/2
Texaco	1,200	80	80	0 1/2
Tobacco Products	2,700	104	103	1 1/2
United Gas Works	12,200	96 1/2	96 1/2	0 1/2
United States Rubber	3,200	104	104	0 1/2
United States Independent Alcohol	40,400	138 1/2	119 1/2	20 1/2
Virginia-Carolina Chemical common	1,900	42 1/2	40 1/2	2 1/2
Western Union	17,000	40 1/2	40 1/2	0 1/2
Wideworth common	4,200	19 1/2	19 1/2	0 1/2
Willys Overland common	32,200	19 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2
Willys Overland preferred	800	79 1/2	78 1/2	1 1/2
White Motors	1,500	42	39 1/2	2 1/2
Wilson & Co.	1,600	55	53 1/2	1 1/2

Metals and Equipment.

AMERICAN Zinc common	3,600	16 1/2	14 1/2	15
AMERICAN Zinc preferred	200	46	45 1/2	46
AMERICAN Cast & Foundry Co. preferred	300	120	115	12 1/2
AMERICAN Locomotive common	13,700	59 1/2	56 1/2	3 1/2
AMERICAN Locomotive preferred	2,300	24	21 1/2	2 1/2
AMERICAN Copper	74,400	64 1/2	61 1/2	3 1/2
AMERICAN Smelting common	62,700	80 1/2	80 1/2	0 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	61,000	65 1/2	65 1/2	0 1/2
Beth. Steel. B. & S.	140,000	80 1/2	78 1/2	2 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	5,800	20 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
Chile Copper	11,200	17 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2
Crucible Steel	7,600	50 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2
Gulf Steel Steel	14,200	28 1/2	26 1/2	2 1/2
Great Northern Ore	10,200	29 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Nickel	7,100	47 1/2	45	46 1/2
Kansas City Copper	12,000	62 1/2	60 1/2	2 1/2
Lack Steel	8,000	70 1/2	70 1/2	0 1/2
Midvale Steel	13,000	45 1/2	43 1/2	2 1/2
Miami Copper	3,800	53 1/2	50 1/2	3 1/2
Nevea Cons.	3,800	19 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
Pulman Co.	1,800	117 1/2	117 1/2	0 1/2
S. S. Car common	2,600	64 1/2	62 1/2	2 1/2
St. L. & S. Steel	12,600	53 1/2	53 1/2	0 1/2
St. L. & S. common	1,900	42 1/2	40 1/2	2 1/2
St. L. & S. preferred	1,200	65 1/2	63 1/2	2 1/2
St. L. & S. preferred	4,200	135 1/2	135 1/2	0 1/2
St. L. & S. preferred	75,200	81 1/2	81 1/2	0 1/2
Railroads.	4,900	85 1/2	85 1/2	0 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	1,700	91	90 1/2	1 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	16,700	32 1/2	31 1/2	1 1/2
Bethel & Atlantic	5,300	46 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2
Cheapeake & Ohio	17,000	140 1/2	142 1/2	1 1/2
Chicago Great Western	500	21	21	0 1/2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common	24,800	41 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	1,700</td			

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

A GOOD job costs no more than a bad one, so why not get me to do your painting and varnishing? Reliable. Write Forest 42625. GENEVIEVE KENDALL, 819 Pine. Forest 42625. OWNERS—Desire to sell house, 1000 sq. ft., 2nd floor, 208 N. 6th St., St. Louis. Victor S. and Ethel. 2315 S. 9th. Victor S. and Ethel.

CARPENTER WORK Wtd.—Alterations and repairing; prices reasonable. Lindell 1788.

LOFTS BROS. & CO.—lowest prices and easy terms on diamonds, watches, jewelry. Second floor, 208 N. 6th St., St. Louis. (cbs)

ST. LOUIS CO.—Nickel, brass, copper, silver plating, oxidizing; chandeliers refinished. 10 N. 12th St.

PIERRE F. GRIFFITH—Repairing, cleaning, repairing; prices reasonable. Brown, 1834 Barnes. (cbs)

UMBRELLAS covered, repaired; safety-locked; shoes recovered; new. 111 Grand Avenue. (cbs)

DRY CLEANING Wtd.—Remodeling. (cbs)

BABY VESTES—AND CHRISTENING ROBES, TO ORDER.—EXPERT HANDMAKING, CLOTHING, ETC.—GET MY PRICES. BELLE COLFAX, 489W.

DRY CLEANING Wtd.—Remodeling. (cbs)

DRY CLEANING Wtd.—Repairing, cleaning, repaired and made to draw; satisfaction guaranteed. Brown, 1834 Barnes. (cbs)

UMBRELLAS covered, repaired; safety-locked; shoes recovered; new. 111 Grand Avenue. (cbs)

THE BETTER kind of painting and papering; prices that are reasonable. 2800 N. King's Highway. Forest 7544. (cbs)

IMMEDIATE service on plumbing, water, gas, electric, etc. 1000 sq. ft. 1008 N. 9th St., St. Louis. Central 2292; Olive 4129. (cbs)

NOW is the time to have your bathroom decorated and made to fit your taste. Do it for you and guarantee first-class work at low prices. F. A. McCall, 1101 Benton.

FREE CINDERS

Second St. and Geier Av. MONTANTO CHEMICAL WORKS. (c)

5 ROOMS WIRED

With fixtures, \$25. J. D. Electric Co., 10th and Locust. Electrician. (c)

DOES TRUSS JLD RUPTURE?

For a special fitting trusses, abdominal supports, elastic stockings, etc. 21 years in business. OTTO F. KIRSCHER, 1006 Locust St., St. Louis. (cbs)

STOVE REPAIRS

REPAIRS for any old stove. Stoveshop, 111 N. 12th St. Central 3401. Mail 2043. (cbs)

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY, Phone 2737.

1000 Pins St. (cbs)

FURNACES, HEATING ETC.

FURNACES—Cleaned and repaired; chimneys topped and cleaned; smoke flues and furnaces made draw guaranteed. Brown, 1834 Barnes. (cbs)

WE will clean and repair your furnace, or give you an estimate. Phone Delmar 1642.

WALL PAPER CLEANING ETC.

WALL PAPER—For sale, 50,000 rolls. Box 1012, 1st and Locust. (cbs)

PAINTING and painting \$3 a room up.

PAINTING—Call 1000 Pins. Special rates. Address, 1006 Locust. (cbs)

ROOMS papered, \$2; painting, plastering, papering, \$1.50. Call 1000 Pins. (cbs)

CHILDREN are especially invited to join the dancing, education and motion picture class. Call 1000 Pins. (cbs)

CHORUS GIRLS are wanted; study now to earn more money; quick and simple. Bell 1000 Pins. (cbs)

SCENARIO—Call 1000 Pins. (cbs)

MILLER'S RED BOOKS

1018 wall papers, will be ready for your inspection Feb. 4. Have you sent in your application? Miller's Wall Papers and Co., 500 Franklin Av. Olive 2000. (cbs)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LEGAL matters, damages and pension cases faithfully attended to; advice free. (cbs)

LEGAL matters attended to; charges reasonable; experienced lawyer; advice free. (cbs)

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING

ACCOUNTANT

Expert service in periodical audits, opening and closing of books, and installing of modern systems our specialty. We also handle your entire bookkeeping at a moderate charge if your business at the present time does not warrant employing a bookkeeper. Phone Olive 3938. (cbs)

DANCING

DANCING—Tues., Thurs., & Sun., 6:30 p.m. Heimann's 1st and Rutger. (cbs)

COLUMBIAN ATHLETIC CLUB

Sunday dancing, 10 a.m. 1st and Locust. (cbs)

JOIN members, call at Captain Heimann's 1st and Locust. (cbs)

EXTRA dancing, 1st and Locust, 10 a.m. (cbs)

EXTRA

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

DRIVERS—Monday morning. Eyerman Construction Co., 2006 Iowa.

DRIVER—For ash wagon. 3304 Pennsylvania.

DRIVERS—112 50 weeks. Andrew Schaefer, Clarence and Natural Bridge. (c)

DRIVERS—For small male team. Call Sunday. (c)

DRIVERS—\$18 per week. Apply COLUMBIA TRANSFER CO. STABLES, 12th and Spruce.

DRUG CLERK—Registered. Post and Company cars. Apply 4101 Shenandoah.

DRUGGISTS—2 or 3 years' experience. Lehman Drug Co., 10th and Locust.

DRUGGISTS—Registered; married man preferred. Five years' experience and references. Call Sunday. (c)

DRUM SANDERS—Good, on woodwork. (c)

DRUMS—Good, on woodwork. (c)

DRUGGISTS—For 3 years' experience. Lehman Drug Co., 10th and Locust.

DRUGGISTS—Registered; married man preferred. Five years' experience and references. Call Sunday. (c)

DRUMS—Good, on woodwork. (c)

LAUNDRY HELP WANTED

IRONER—Experienced lady clothes ironer, \$1.50 per week. Apply New Mercantile Laundry, 3322 Market.

LAUNDRY DRIVER—Experienced, must drive Ford car and give cash bond; state references. Box 1183, Post-Dispatch.

LAUNDRY DRIVER—For established laundry, one with experience preferred. Box 11420, Post-Dispatch.

LAUNDRY HELP

Finishers and pressers wanted.

Rice-Stix Shirt Factory

2850 S. Jefferson Av.

LISTERS—And assorters, Dinks Parrish's Laundry, 2124 Olive.

LISTER—Rough dry. Grand Laundry and Cleaners, 1100 Locust.

MACHINE HANDS—And laundry help. Broadway Laundry Co., 612 Barton.

MACHINE GIRLS—Experienced; also manuf. 1004, New Crystal Laundry Co., 30th & Locard.

MACHINE GIRLS—Experienced, marker and assorter.

WASHINGTTON, 2604—Furnished 2-room apartment, light, heat and gas, running hot and cold water in rooms; also bedrooms.

WASHINGTTON, 3118—Elegant sleeping, dining room, with all modern conveniences; \$2 to \$2.50 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT—CENTRAL

LOCUST, 3127—100 square feet, modern, steam-heated rooms; 7 days, \$8 week. (16)

ALBERT, 3143—Steam-heated housekeeping room; gas range, private bath, kitchenette, \$5.

ALBERT, 3140—Furnished front room; apartment, \$5.

MORGAN, 1816—Nicely furnished front and back; gents or housekeeping; \$1.25 up.

OLIVE, 2321—Furnished housekeeping rooms; for sleeping; also light housekeeping and bath rooms.

PINE, 2322—Warm, well furnished sleeping room, with closet, \$2.50.

ROOMS—Three rooms, an aulter or single, \$1.50 up.

SEVENTH, 1000—Furnished room; steam heat, gas, electric lights, bath; \$2. (2)

SEVENTH, 2100—Nicely furnished connecting room; housekeeping; \$1.25 up.

SEVENTH, 2101—Nicely furnished connecting room; for sleeping; also light housekeeping and bath rooms.

SEVENTH, 2102—Furnished housekeeping rooms; for sleeping; also light housekeeping and bath rooms.

SEVENTH, 2103—Furnished housekeeping rooms; for sleeping; also light housekeeping and bath rooms.

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SEVENTH, 2205—Furnished housekeeping rooms; for sleeping; also light

EXAMINATION OF REGISTRANTS HELD UP TEMPORARILY

No Further Physical Tests Until Changes in Requirements Are Announced.

All the local boards in St. Louis yesterday received instructions from the Provost Marshal-General at Washington, through Gov. Gardner, to postpone all physical examinations until the new regulations reach St. Louis.

In view of this order, ward boards which had summoned men to appear for examination on the first few days of this week, last night announced that such men should not appear until further notice.

Several ward boards had nearly completed examinations and all were rejected will have to be rescheduled and rescheduled.

The Fifth Ward had summoned 100 men to be examined yesterday and when they appeared they were sent home. Several other boards had examinations scheduled for yesterday.

The new regulations are radically different from the present requirements. The weight limit is reduced to 100 pounds and the height requirement is increased. The order affects every registrant put in Class 1 in the United States.

New Rules in Effect.

An order issued yesterday, also by the Provost Marshal-General, makes it possible for practically every man married after May 15 to obtain a deferred classification. Under the new order it is up to the Government to prove that the man married late to evade the draft, while under old regulations the burden of proof rested upon the registrant. Cases where men married late who already have been put in the first class probably will be reconsidered.

A telegram also was received from Crowley yesterday saying that captains and mates on inland rivers should not be classified as mariners. This ruling is the result of a request made for an official definition of the word "mariner" in the selective service regulations.

Elmer M. Roberts of 6330 McPherson Avenue, publisher of the St. Louis Star, who has a claim for deferred classification pending before the district board, yesterday was notified that he had been commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the National Army and would be assigned to the intelligence service. He said, when questioned by a Post-Dispatch reporter, that he made personal application for the commission two months ago and had heard nothing from it until yesterday.

He had been placed in class 1 of the selective draft by the local board at Ferguson, but appealed to the district board, being class 1 on the ground that, as publisher of the Star, he was engaged in a necessary industrial enterprise. He is a son of John C. Roberts, owner of the Star and vice president of the International Shoe Co. He said he did not know where he would be assigned to duty.

William John Poehner of 3413 Lemp Avenue is the first St. Louisian to be placed in the "noncombatant" service by a local board, a classification authorized under the new rules. Poehner asked to be put in this class on the ground that he had religious scruples against killing a human being. The Tenth Ward board put Poehner in class 1 with the provision that he would not be with the fighting troops.

Claim by Coal Man.

Edmund G. Donk Jr., vice president of the Donk Bros. Co., has an industrial claim pending before the district board. He states in his affidavit that he visits the company's mine in Madison County, Ill., twice a week and supervises the work being done there. He is asking to be put in class 3 on the ground that he is at the head of a necessary enterprise.

Frank L. Kettenbach of 4127 South Compton Avenue, who was placed in Class 1 by the local board because he was married after May 15, is making efforts to have his case

reopened. Six young women members of the W. C. C. Sewing Club yesterday made an affidavit in his behalf. The affidavit states that the club on May 20, 1917, gave a linen shower to Miss Gertrude Hill, in honor of her approaching marriage to Kettenbach.

Fred H. Bernet of 1557 Gates Avenue, son of Christian Bernet of the Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co. and head of the Provident Association, was placed in Class 3 of the draft yesterday by the District Board. Bernet claimed that class on the ground that as flour expert of his father's company he was necessary to that enterprise.

Case of E. F. Goltra Jr.

Edward F. Goltra Jr. of 4487 Lindell Boulevard was placed in Class 5 by the board yesterday because he is by profession a member of the Fourth Naval District Coast Defense, which was originally known as the "mosquito fleet." He also had a claim for Class 3 on the grounds of his connection with the Mississippi Valley Iron Co.

The board did not consider this claim because of the fact that they were putting him in Class 5.

THREE TROPHIES ARE WON BY THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS

Knox Trophy, Battle Efficiency Pennant and Fleet Maneuver Prize All Hers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (By A. P.)—In addition to the Knox trophy, won through the efforts of the gunnery department, the battleship Texas has been awarded the battle efficiency pennant and the prize for best performance in fleet maneuvers.

The three trophies were presented to the crew recently in the presence of Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet and his staff.

Secretary Daniels sent a congratulatory message to Capt. Victor Blue, who has been returned to the command of the Texas.

THIRTY LUTHERAN NOONDAY SERVICES

During Lent
AT THE
Imperial Theater
BEGINNING
Monday, February 18
EVERYBODY WELCOME

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

NEWGRAND CENTRAL

GRAND & LUCAS. PALACE OF MASTER CINEMA PRODUCTIONS

Double Program for One Admission

MADAME PETROVA

In the First Picture of Her Own Company's Production

"DAUGHTER OF DESTINY"

A STORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE

First National Exhibitors' Circuit, Distributors, and

CHARLES RAY in "THE HIRED MAN"

Continuous Performances From 2 to 11 P. M. Prices Before 530, 15c; After 530, Main Floor, 25c; Balcony, 15c; Children Under 12 With Parents, Free. Humfeld's Concert Orchestra.

THE CENTRAL

THIS WEEK ONLY 6th & Market Sts.

A 100% Pleasing Photo Play Entertainments.

WILLIAM FARNUM Presenting His Master Picture De Luxe

THE HEART OF A LION

The Central Topics of the Day and Up-to-the-Minute Travel Pictures

Special Added Attraction

MR. HARRY SMITH St. Louis Sweet-Voiced Tenor

ALL SEATS 15c

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

ALL THIS WEEK

"20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"

YOU WILL SEE—The death grapple between a giant octopus and a pearl diver (the only moving picture of its kind in the world), showing an octopus and a man in a fierce battle on the ocean's bottom.

Show Continuous, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
SMOKING IN BALCONY
LOWER FLOOR 20c, BALCONY 15c

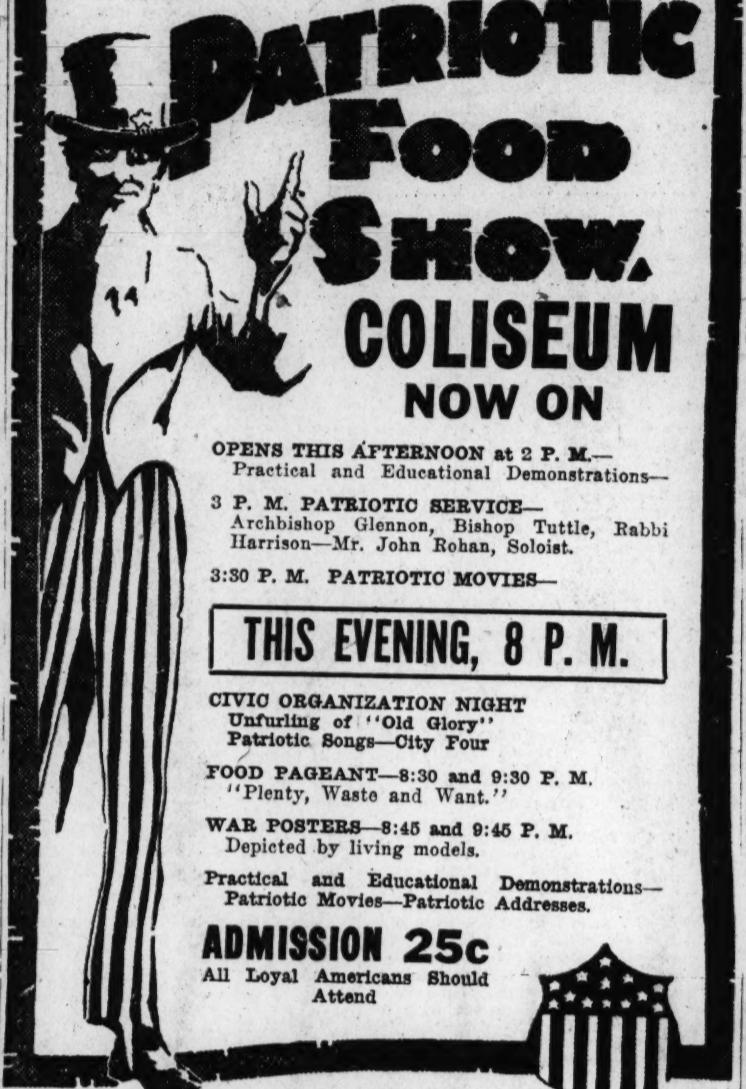
ROYAL THEATER Sixth and Olive

10c-15c PRICES ALWAYS 10c-15c

A Free Lecture on Christian Science
BY
VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C. S. B.,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Bl.,
February 5, at 8 P. M.
All Are Welcome.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.



SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.
AMERICAN COMMENCING TONIGHT AT 8:15
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

OTIS SKINNER
IN A COMEDY OF CHEERFULNESS
MISTER ANTONIO
BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

WED. MAT. 25c to \$1.00
NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MAT. 25c to \$2.00

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 11 REG. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
SEATS THURSDAY MAIL ORDERS NOW PRICES 25c TO \$2

LAST TIMES TODAY, ORPHEUM THEATER
2:15, 8:15 9th at St. Charles
"In the Zone"—Barnes & Crawford—Al Herman
and Current Bill
STARTING MONDAY—TWICE DAILY—2:15 AND 8:15
The Ever Charming

FRITZI SCHEFF
The Brilliant Prima Donna

George Nash & Co. in "The Unexpected"
M. I. L. O. 2 Southern Gentlemen

MISS FRANKIE HEATH, in a Quartet of Song-Stories.
SEVEN "HONEY BOYS," in "Honey Boys at Home."
THREE BOBS, Joyful Jugglers

BURDELLA PATTERSON, Novelty Posing Act.
MATS. (EX. SAT., SUN.), 15c TO 50c—EVENINGS, 15c TO 75c
CONCERT ORCHESTRA, EXCLUSIVE PICTURES, ELEVATOR SERVICE

ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MAX ZACH, Conductor
SHELDON AUDITORIUM
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, AT 8:15
FLONZALEY QUARTET

The Most Distinguished Chamber Music Organization in the World.
Tickets 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Concert Direction Elizabeth Cusen.

POP CONCERT
ODEON—Today at 3:15
25c and 50c
Soloist—JULES LEPSKE—Violinist

Next FEB. 11 1918 TICKETS 50c to M. M. & T. | Arthur Hackett, Browne and Co. | Tenor, Soloist

At these concerts Liszt's superb "Faust" Symphony will be rendered by the Orchestra, the Concordia Seminary Students' Chorus of 200 voices and Mr. Hackett, THE LEADING MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Lieut. O'BRIEN Pat.
An AMERICAN BOY

With the Royal Flying Corps (Somewhere in France), Will Lecture

ODEON HALL
Thursday, Feb. 7, at 8:15 P. M.

"HOW I ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP"

THE MOST THRILLING STORY OF THE WAR
Tickets, 50c to \$2.00. Seats on sale now at Famous-Barr Co.

IMPERIAL 10th AND PINE
EVENINGS, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
The Screaming Comedy Drama

A GOOD FOR NOTHING HUSBAND
Darrell Foss and Triangle Players in "The Gun Woman"

NEXT SUNDAY MAT.—The Big Musical Comedy, HANS & FRITZ.

ODEON—Friday Eve., Feb. 8—8:15

JASCHA HEIFETZ VIOLINIST, IN RECITAL

TICKETS \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00
Concert Direction Elizabeth Cusen.

ANYONE CAN COOK A STEAK, CHICKEN OR LOBSTER

But anyone cannot serve it the Cicardi style. It is as good as different. Anyone can cook spaghetti, but the Cicardi style, with its many delicious touches, is a treat. The Cicardi chef will make you feel as if you were enjoying a siesta in beautiful Venice.

Ravioli, Mostioli, and in fact the Cicardi style of cuisine and service with its beautiful surroundings cannot be compared with anything in this country.

Dr. Reynders, renowned chemist, writes us: "After touring the United States, the people of St. Louis will appreciate the Cicardi Restaurant, only when they have dined in the best hotels and restaurants throughout America."

We insist on inviting you.

MON.—TUES.—WED.
8:15—9:30—10:15

Tom Linton and Girls in "THE UP-TO-DATE MILLIONAIRE"

RAY SNOW "THE MAN ABOUT TOWN" COMEDY.

MARCOU, The Shadowgraphist

AMERICA'S NAVY GYMNASTS

THE FOUR ANKERS

ALMA In the 7-NUBENS Parl Feature "I Love You"

During January, the POST-DISPATCH printed 28,694 want ads, 2802 more than the THREE next nearest St. Louis newspapers COMBINED.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

JEFFERSON TONIGHT
MISS ELISABETH MARBURY AND MR. LEE SHUBERT PRESENT
ORIGINAL CAST IN
THE CELEBRATED AND EVER-POPULAR
MUSICAL COMEDY

LOVE 'O' MIKE
MUSIC BY JEROME KERN.
BOOK BY HARRY R. SMITH.
WITH GEORGE HASSELL.
And the Very Prettiest Girls in the World.
Fresh From New York (39 Weeks), via Chicago

Sunday, Feb. 10—Mail Orders Now—Seats Thurs.

THE SMARTEST AND BRIGHTEST
OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES
"OH, BOY"

JOSEPH SANTLEY
NIGHTS, 50c to \$2.00.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 50c to \$1.50.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 15-25c
BIGGEST AND BEST VAUDEVILLE FOR THE PRICE

STARTING MONDAY AT 11 A. M. AND ALL WEEK.
RALPH DUNBAR PRESENTS

MISSISSIPPI MISSES
FEATURING DANCES OF ALL NATIONS
MARIE AND HART
OFFER A NOVELTY—CIRCUS DAYS
KATE WATSON
THE HOOFER GIRL
THE MELVILLES
A STUDY IN ELECTRICALS
GILSON & GRAY
COMEDIENNES
WORLD'S LATEST NEWS
AND COMEDY PICTURES

15c-25c REDUCED PRICES 15c-25c REDUCED PRICES 15c-25c REDUCED PRICES

COLUMBIA VAUDEVILLE CONTINUOUS 11 A. M.
9—HIGH-CLASS ACTS—9 WEEK FEB. 4

Fuel Commissioner's Order Changed, Permitting Theaters to Remain Open to 11 P. M. Last Show From 9 to 11 P. M. Open Every Day.

RALPH THOMAS KETTERING'S

"LINCOLN OF THE U. S. A."

A PLAY OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.
TORCAT'S NOVELTY

World's Only Trained Roosters.

ARTHUR RIGBY
The Minstrel Star.

DENNY & PERRI
"All in Fun."

CARLE & INEZ
Nifty Nonsense.

The POST-DISPATCH
SUNDAY MAGAZINE

SUNDAY.

FEB. 3, 1918.

3^e EMPRUNT
DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

Souscrivez



-AUGUSTE LERICOUX-

pour la France qui combat !
pour celle qui chaque jour grandit.

A FRENCH "LIBERTY LOAN" POSTER

It helped materially to bring to a success the third appeal issued by the government for money to carry on the war.

WHAT A DOCTOR THINKS OF DOCTORING

Some pungent observations by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, out of his experience of 25 years as a practicing physician—Why some men are failures and how the doctors themselves have helped the growth of Christian Science, osteopathy and chiropractics—Rewards are not financial, nor need the physician expect praise or the consciousness that he has saved lives

PROBABLY no man has been more in favor in recent years of breaking down time-honored traditions of the medical profession, especially in the matters of taking the public into its confidence and overturning the old notions concerning publicity, than Dr. Richard C. Cabot, himself a practicing physician of 25 years' standing. In books and in lectures he has advocated those things which he believed would elevate the practitioner in the mind of the lay public and has had no hesitancy in attacking the trenches of medical ethics.

Dr. Cabot is known as a pungent and entertaining writer, and he has lost neither of these in his latest book, "Training and Rewards of the Physician" (J. B. Lippincott Company). While the book is primarily a guide for young men who contemplate becoming doctors, there are some chapters which contain sound advice for the practitioner, and among the most interesting observations are those upon the relations of the physician to what he terms "unorthodox" cults, such as Christian Science, osteopathy and chiropractics. Some of the more striking passages from the book follow:

DOCTORS often acquire pacifist tricks. They become peace-at-any-price men in relation to their patients. Of course, this is obviously wrong. There are times when one must resist a patient's will. A father wants his child's scarlet fever hushed up, not plastered in red on the house door by the Board of Health. He may be angry enough to discharge a physician who insists on doing his duty in protection of the public. With such wrath one cannot make peace honorably. But it is amazing how rarely such antagonism need be aroused if the doctor has himself well in hand and refuses to fight without good reason.

Many men fall because they do not keep up with medical progress. Today probably the medical reading of the majority of physicians in this country consists in skimming very hurriedly the titles or contents of one medical journal a week. Next to this, the failure to attend district medical meetings, state or national medical meetings is probably the commonest cause of falling behind in the march of medical progress.

Twice I have known men to come near to failure because they chose the wrong place to settle in. Occasionally a man gets into medicine who doesn't really like the job. Finally, I have known a few men to fail because they could not get on with their fellow practitioners and were always in hot water over some trifles.

I remember once asking an old practitioner, just before I entered practice, how anyone ever got any patients. His answer has been widely verified in what I have seen of medical success. He said: "One gets more patients by being faithful to the few one has." If you show real devotion, people pass the word along to others and you get known and sought after. This is a physician's best as well as his most graceful method of advertising.

Homeopathy bids fair today to die out within a short time because it is becoming increasingly obvious that the differences between homeopathy and the old school practice of medicine are so slight as to be negligible. Homeopathy flourished only so long as it was persecuted.

I think that the homeopaths have suffered more from the competition of the osteopaths than from any other single source. Today the osteopath, in turn, is beginning to suffer by competition with the chiropractor, whose education, being even briefer and more deficient than that of the osteopath, has cost him less and whose prices are therefore often lower.

We are often asked why we do not add the perfectly real relief which the osteopathic treatment gives to our armamentarium of remedies. Why should we not advise people as to hygiene, give them medicine and surgery, where those are needed, and also manipulate

their sore bodies, as the osteopaths do? The simple answer is, I think, that most doctors do not like that sort of work. If they had to make a living with their muscles primarily, they would choose some other occupation.

The irregular healers of various cults have their vogue also because they generally unite in condemning surgical operations. A patient is told by a doctor that he must have a surgical operation performed. He naturally dreads it and seeks relief elsewhere. The Chinese herb doctor, the Christian Scientist, the osteopath all agree in telling him that he needs no operation. This is an immense relief, especially as in many cases no disaster follows disregard of the surgeon's warnings. As long as surgeons are as reckless as they now are in advising operations, the irregular practitioner will continue not only to flourish but to do a certain public service in encouraging people to disregard the surgeon's false advice.

Among the rewards which the doctor cannot expect is wealth. Few doctors have ever grown rich from their medical fees and if I read the signs of the times rightly the number of doctors with incomes above \$5000 a year is going to be smaller in the future than in the past.

Another reward which the budding doctor must learn not to expect is gratitude. He also gets abuse where thanks is due. He is thanked when he doesn't deserve it and left unthanked when he does.

Sometimes a doctor can get his reward in the awareness that he has foiled disease and cured his patient. But if he is honest with himself he will not often be able to say: "I cured him. I pulled him through." As a matter of fact, as I look back on 25 years of med-

As long as surgeons are as reckless as they are now in advising operations, the irregular practitioner will continue to flourish.

given water in plenty and one-tenth grain of calomel every hour for five doses. Is there anything else I ought to do for the baby?" I said no, not just now. "Well," she said, "if the baby is not better soon I shall want you to come and see him." But the baby was better, and I was never called. I had taught the mother all she knew and most that I knew about babies."

That things should be done quietly, decently and without advertising is the time-honored custom of organized medicine. The old adage that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" has impressed itself so deeply upon the mind of the medical profession that it has prevented doctors, until very recently, from taking the public into their confidence or attempting to put into the sick man's hands the knowledge necessary for him to take his part in the fight against disease. A change in our beliefs upon this matter is now reacting favorably, I think, not only upon the health of the community, but upon the development of the private practitioner.

Until comparatively recent times it was considered unethical for a physician to talk for publication. It appeared that he could do so only to advance his own interest; in other words, as a means of advertising himself. It is probably true that every physician who now talks for publication on matters of public health does advertise himself and benefit his own pocket to a certain extent. But the crying need of general education about health and disease has made us now willing to condone or even to encourage the appearance of medical men in the newspapers, provided they never discuss their own private ideas or proficiencies, never suggest, directly or indirectly, that the reader should patronize the writer, but confine themselves wholly to bringing home to the reader what he needs to know about his own health and about diseases which may attack him.

A considerable part of the doctor's task with tired, discouraged or bewildered patients is to cheer them up. But with most of us the stock of cheering words and acts is

very limited. Yet the part of encouragement is one capable of much cultivation and one does not need to be absolutely original in the means employed with each sufferer.

"Face the very worst that can happen," I have often said to discouraged patients, "and you will find it far less disastrous than your glimpsing apprehensions about it. Turn straight towards what you dread as we turn a horse's head toward the object he is shying away from, and you will find it can no longer scare you."

I have often seen men grossly ignorant of the technique of medicine and quite unconscious in their study of their patient's diseases, acquire a wide popularity and a large income because of their power to please, to flatter and cajole their patients. Every physician has abundant need of all the social skill that he can acquire and honestly apply. But it must be confessed that social skill is often an accomplishment sufficient to make up for any degree of medical incompetence on the technical side of the profession. I like to believe that there is less room for this type of chicanery than there was 25 years ago and that the available space is constantly dwindling as people get more general knowledge of the body in health and disease.

There is no longer any need to go abroad for general medical improvement after graduation. American post-graduate instruction has now caught up and passed that for which Americans formerly went to Germany, to Paris or to London. The majority of Americans who have gone to Europe in recent years for general medical improvement have, I think, wasted their time. A good many have told me so.

To witness, without protest, such inhuman and brutal treatment of patients as is common in German clinics is not, I believe, innocuous to post graduates.



There is no longer any need to go abroad for general medical improvement after graduation.



There are times when one must resist a patient's will.

Depth Bombs Are What U-Boats Dread Most

Carries great charge of high explosive which can be automatically set off at any desired depth in sea, and bomb need not hit submarine to destroy it—Shock from detonation of 500 pounds of Trinitrotoluol deep in water will crush undersea craft 125 feet away

The destroyer changed courses sharply and headed for the U-boat at full speed across the wake, a little to the rear of the periscope. A depth charge was dropped and a column of clear water shot 30 feet into the air. The destroyer, with circles, came around to cross the U-boat's wake again. Another column of clear water showed the depth charge had not reached its mark. The third depth charge brought up a column of clear water and the destroyer wheeled once more.

The destroyer came down to the attack exactly in the wake of the U-boat and ceased firing. As she neared the end of the line of bubbles the fourth depth charge was let go and there followed a widespread boiling of the surface of the sea, large bubbles, and, at last, a heavy film of oil. —From Navy Department account of the destruction of a German submarine by an American destroyer.

As the introduction of modern trench fighting by the Germans developed the British "tank" to oppose it, so necessity mothered the depth bomb to fight the U-boat. One is the most interesting invention of the war for land operations and the other for the combat at sea.

Printed accounts of naval conflicts with submarines have contained many references in the last few months to the depth bomb, whose construction and use, however, appear not to be widely understood. Simply stated, the bomb is a charge of high explosive, so arranged as to go off when it has sunk in the water to a certain depth. The detonation, as the scientists call it, is caused by water pressure upon an automatic attachment, which can be set so that a bomb will explode at any desired depth.

A charge of about 250 to 350 pounds of trinitrotoluol, or the same as is contained in the modern torpedo, is carried by the type of bomb most in use and its effectiveness is due to the fact that it does not have to hit a submarine to destroy it. Its destructiveness is based upon the incompressibility of water, so that the shock of detonating a mass of high explosive under water is felt immediately in all directions. Of course, the effect will diminish in proportion to the distance from the bomb, and it is also easily apparent that the expanding gases caused by the explosion will seek the line of least resistance.

If a ship is torpedoed, the line of least resistance will be the hollow interior of the ship, the incompressible water forming a wall in all other directions. But when a mine or depth bomb is detonated the line of least resistance is upward, and the gases cut their way quickly to the surface, carrying a fountain-like mass of water into the air. If the detonation is at a considerable depth, the resistance to the escape of the gases at the surface is increased, as is the shock transmitted through the water in all directions. If the gases fail to get to the surface and blow it up, they will crush any undersea craft that may be nearby.

The destructiveness of the bomb against the submarine depends upon the depth at which it is detonated and the distance of the submarine from the explosion. A bomb detonated below a submarine will transmit a greater shock to it than if exploded above, and as to distance, Hudson Maxim has said that 500 pounds of trinitrotoluol exploded deep under water, within 125 feet of a deeply submerged submarine, will entirely destroy it. Smaller charges, of course, have to be exploded proportionately closer to the submarine to insure its destruction.

Because of these facts considerable skill is required to make a successful depth bomb attack. As indicated in the quotation from a Navy Department report, the usual course followed by a destroyer upon sight-

valve (9) to the smallest chamber (11) the bomb immediately sinks under the surface of the water 15 feet, where it lies in wait for its prey. If by chance a merchant or patrol vessel should attract the bomb, the bomb would attach itself to the side of the vessel. The bomb is fitted with powerful multipolar electro magnets all over its outer shell. These are not normally excited, but as soon as a submarine comes within a few feet of it, the presence of her iron mass causes a sensitive magnetic field relay to close the battery circuit through the powerful electro magnet nearest to the submarine's hull. If the submarine is close to the depth bomb, the bomb will attach itself to the submarine, unknown to the crew.

Use is also made of a compressed-air tank and two discharge jets, one at either end, the air jet farthest from the submarine being actuated by a magnetic valve opened by the magnetic relay (2). The depth bomb will be propelled toward the submarine by the escaping air, even though the bomb is several yards away.

The bomb is harmless until the submarine dives to fire a torpedo at its prey. At a depth of 30 to 35 feet the water pressure causes the hydrostatic valve (6) to work the electric switch (5), which in turn operates the spark coil (4), exploding a powerful high explosive charge in the chamber (15). The charge is heavy enough to blow in a plate or two or cause the plates to blow in to such an extent that the submarine would sink in a few minutes.

The depth bomb probably is more feared by the men on the U-boats than any other single weapon in use against them, and because of its proven effectiveness consistent efforts are being made to improve it and widen its use. Some of the new ideas which are being tried out are offerings of F. R. Lewis of New York, inventor of several war devices, among which is an improved range finder for bomb dropping from airplanes. The general arrangement of the Lewis electro magnetic bomb is shown in the sectional drawing accompanying this article. The bomb is designed to be harmless to vessels on the surface, but to destroy any submarine which comes within the radius of its powerful electro magnets.

The bomb can be planted in waters infested with enemy submarines with the aid of patrol boats or hydroaeroplanes. By turning the screw that opens the spark coil (4), exploding a powerful high explosive charge in the chamber (15). The charge is heavy enough to blow in a plate or two or cause the plates to blow in to such an extent that the submarine would sink in a few minutes.

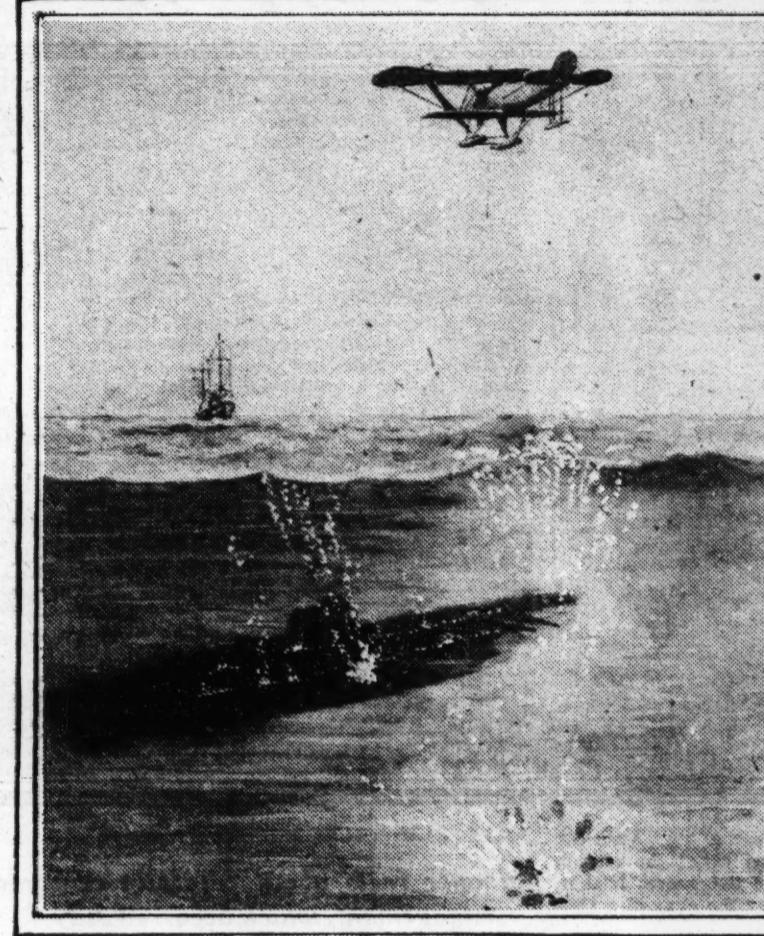
There is provided an airtight chamber around all electrical parts and the explosive chamber, as the bomb, lying in the water, would be affected by the different temperatures, which cause sweating (condensation), and this moisture would sooner or later cause the bomb to become dead and consequently harmless.

A special time switch is provided which keeps all circuits open until after a predetermined time period, thus enabling the ship's crew to cast a bomb overboard and get away from the spot before it becomes active.

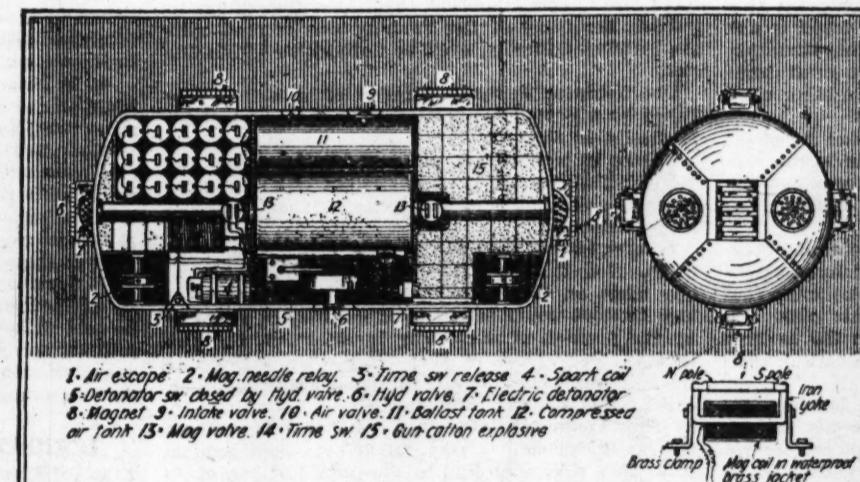
These depth bombs can be cheaply made and could be planted by the hundreds in the zones picked out for this purpose, at night (or by seaplanes in the daytime) and as the bomb sinks to a depth of 15 feet, there is nothing to show the enemy where danger lies. The hydrostatic valve is controlled by a tension spring and setscrew indicator which can be adjusted for the bomb to explode at a predetermined depth of 30 to 100 feet.

The chief means now employed to fight the submarine at open sea are the destroyer, with its guns and depth bombs, and airplanes, carrying bombs. Scientists and naval men seem to have largely given up the idea of a single invention which will eliminate the U-boat, but they appear to be well agreed that if any one thing would rid the seas of submarines in short order it would be a sound detector of the right sort. This detector would have to be of sufficient range to enable the craft in search of it to find and follow a submarine when it submerged. Then it would only be a matter of waiting a little time for the enemy craft to come up, when it could be pounced upon and destroyed; for, odd as it may seem, the undersea boat is essentially a surface craft. It spends 80 per cent of its time on top of the water and can remain submerged only a comparatively short while.

Other devices for combating the submarine, however, submitted by inventors from Edison down, still are being given thoughtful attention by the authorities in Washington.



Showing how a depth bomb, dropped from an airplane or a destroyer, and exploding some distance away from the submarine, at the same time exerts sufficient force to destroy it.

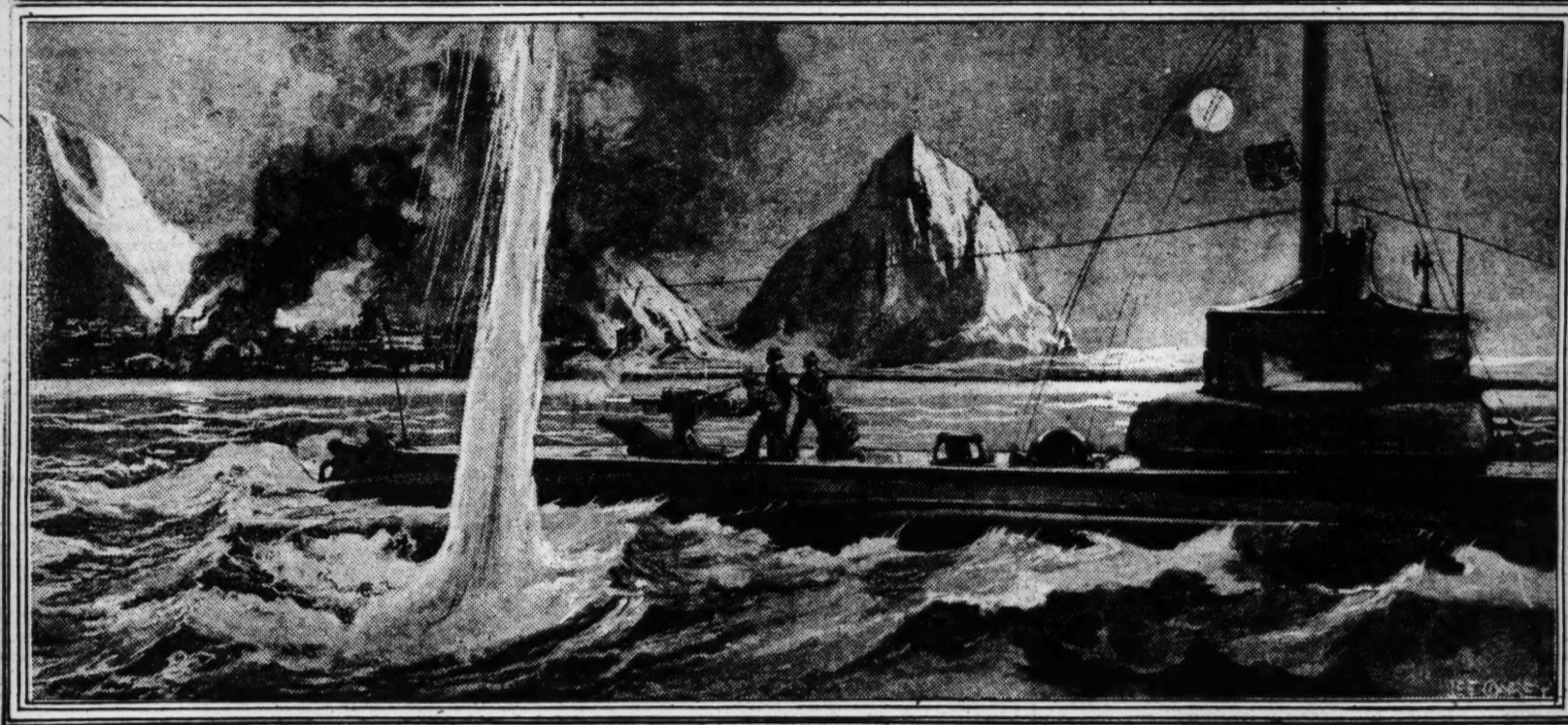


The "Electro-Magnetic Depth Bomb" represents the latest departure in the design of anti-submarine devices. These bombs are harmless if picked up by steamships. When picked up by an enemy submarine, however, they make short work of it, for when the "sub" dives, the increased water pressure explodes the bomb.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

PAGE THREE

HOW AN AMERICAN SUPPLY SHIP SAVED A SEAPORT FROM A SUBMARINE



ON July 4 of last year a big American naval supply vessel saved the city of Ponta del Gada, in the Azores Islands, from destruction by the guns of a German submarine.

This tale of valor by the fighting sea force of Uncle Sam should be told in all its details, but the naval censor remains adamant to every plea to let all the facts be known, together with the name of the ship, its commander and crew.

The fact that the incident occurred on July 4, American Independence Day, makes it the more significant and thrilling.

About that time there was a rumor of German U-boats in the vicinity of the Azores, which are a little more than one-half way between principal American ports and British and French ports.

While the American supply ship was lying in the harbor of Ponta del Gada a big, modern German submarine entered and without ceremony began shelling the city. The people of the city were asleep. It is quite possible the U-boat commander did not discern in the early morning light the big war-gray supply ship moored to one of the docks.

In any event, the inhabitants were suddenly awakened by the booming of guns. The American commander whose name is withheld from publication, although it has been blazoned forth in every publication in the Azores and doubtless throughout the mother country of Portugal, called his crew to quarters, warped his ship around and replied to the fire of the U-boat, driving it off after a lively engagement, thus saving the city.

One report has it that the guns on the supply ship were outraged by those of the submarine, but this is said not to have been the case. The vessel is one of the same type which caused a tremendous sensation when first seen in a French harbor with a great cargo of supplies for Gen. Pershing's forces. No other navy has anything like these big supply ships.

The commander of the American vessel holds an auxiliary commission in the navy. This is the rule with ships of this type. He is a fighting man and has a gun crew the equal of any, but not an officer of the regular naval personnel.

The U-boat commander sneaked into Ponta del Gada to surprise the town and do all possible damage before the inadequate short-range and more or less antiquated land batteries there could be brought into play. He doubtless got the surprise of the war in the package which was promptly handed him by the American commander.

There were some casualties on shore, but none on the American vessel. The people of the city attended vespers the evening before, as was their custom, retired to their homes in peace and quiet, only to be awakened in the early hours of the morning by the brutal German commander and his guns.

Only the presence of the American vessel saved the city from at least partial destruction, since the submarine lay beyond range of the shore batteries, which were helpless against it. That the American master

Meager facts about carefully censored engagement, which occurred July 4, last, have just become known — Giant U-Boat crept into harbor of Ponta del Gada in the Azores, in the early morning, and began shelling the city, but was driven away by the fire from Uncle Sam's naval vessel

was the hero of the day is stating it mildly. He was the hero of several succeeding days, and now his picture can be found in almost every home, cigarettes have been named after him and his picture has become a popular trade mark in other lines.

Easterners will be interested to know that the American skipper is a New York boy. He served on the school ship Newport, from which he graduated in 1906.

Some day his name will be published, but the rule of the naval censor is against such publication at present.

Recently the Navy Department authorized the publication of the name of the American destroyer—the Fanning—which captured a big U-boat and started to tow it to port when it suddenly sank. The name of the commander of the Fanning, and even the picture of the officers and crew, was issued. That should serve as a release for such a story as the Ponta del Gada affair, but it happens that the authorization to publish the name of the Fanning was secured with the greatest difficulty, even by authorities within the navy.

The following is the translation of an article published by a Portuguese newspaper, A Republica of St. Michael's, of July 29:

"There is now leaving our port the American war vessel which, in the dawn of the 4th of this month, saved the city of Ponta del Gada, its inhabitants and its possessions.

"It saved Ponta del Gada because, if it had not been there, even the most heroic attempt to defend the city made on that morning by the military force of Mae de Deus would have proved insufficient, not only by the position of the enemy in attacking, but also because the cannon of that place were inferior to those of the submarine and so, under such conditions, could not attack to advantage.

"Thus Ponta del Gada, on the 4th of July, without this American ship in port, might have been reduced to a stone pile, according to the phrase of one of its officials. For this, it rests with its corporation and with the municipal government to present to the captain of the American vessel a sincere expression of their gratitude and to promote a public subscription for buying some object of art to offer him in the name of the citizens of Ponta del Gada.

"The dawn of the 4th of July! Who can ever forget it. Who can ever forget the awakening horror of a sleeping city that at vespers of the night before went peacefully to its repose without premonition of the death and destruction ahead!

"The unhappy Thomasia, who, in her poor village, fled to the street full of fear and terror—little did she know at vespers the night before that at daybreak of the following morning the splinters of a German shell would fracture her skull, causing instantaneous death!

"It is the body of this girl, found in her village, amid general sorrow and horror and surprise, whom none here shall ever forget, that at the same time should signify a vehement protest against this work of German barbarism!

"Much is due this man of war, whose duty comprised such vigilance that after the bombardment it redoubled its service to Ponta del Gada. Her launches patrolled the sea every night. Her captain visited the forts and brought together on board his ship the day following the bombardment the maritime and military authorities.

"We must not forget the frequent visits he made to the wounded in the hospital and to the scene of the disaster to examine the destruction caused by the German shells, as did all the officers and sailors, giving money in Faja de Clima to the people who had suffered, especially to the old owners of the house on which the grenade fell and who miraculously escaped death.

"An officer of the vessel knew that in the Rua do Beco there lived a poor old woman—a centenarian. So this man of the sea and of a foreign nation, having devised that charity should have no frontiers, always went to visit her when he came ashore, and gave orders to a nearby establishment that she should be furnished with bread and milk every day, in addition to the alms of money given when he came to see her. "It is because of all these facts that we see this beautiful steamer depart with sadness and, at the same time, with affection.

"Go! Sail the seas proudly to the land of liberty and Washington; and when you arrive there, tell your compatriots that you carry with you the gratitude of a whole people. And, if some day you return in company with your comrades, may you bring branches of olive as messengers of peace!"

No German U-boats have been reported in the vicinity of the Azores since this incident occurred. It can be said without violating confidence or betraying any military secret that any U-boat commander who comes snooping around that vicinity will meet with the hottest reception of his life.

IRRIGATING WITH WARM WATER
THE water supply for the Zoological Gardens at Perth, Western Australia, is drawn from a bore and comes to the surface at a temperature of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In the winter it is pumped directly on to the lawns and it is claimed that this use of the still warm water promotes an abnormal winter growth of vegetation.

The Junker—His Origin and Means of Power

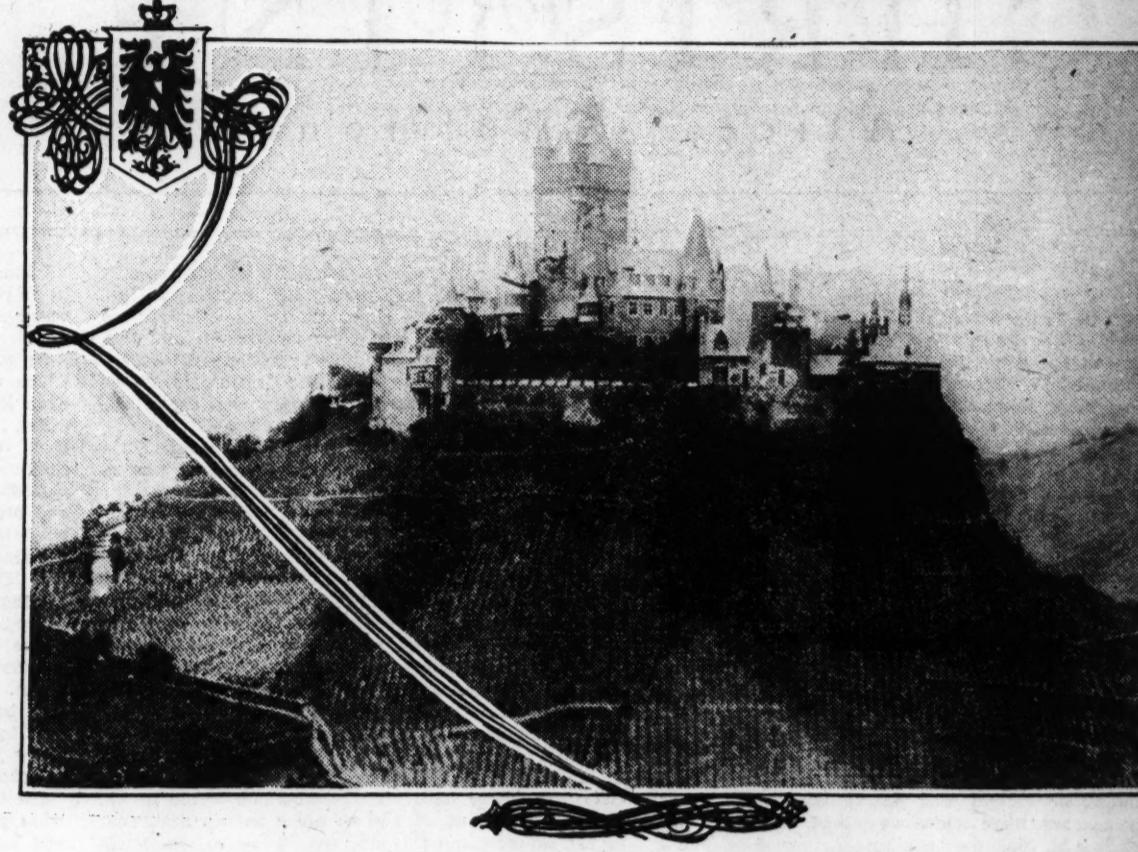
Small privileged caste of Prussia, without formal organization or legal existence as a class, owns German army and navy, enforced ruthless submarine warfare and plunged world into maelstrom of blood—Derives from medieval robber Barons and is loyal to monarchy only when it suberves interests of military aristocracy :: ::

WHEN the German Government, in the course of the peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks, was compelled to disavow the formula of "no annexations," it was stated that the right-about-face was executed under pressure from the German military caste, or, in other words, the "junkers" or "squires" of the empire. It is this same class which precipitated the war, which forced a reluctant Government to proclaim an unrestricted submarine warfare at the cost of bringing the United States into the conflict, and which is even now driving the nation on to further sacrifices by holding out promises of peace with a "German victory."

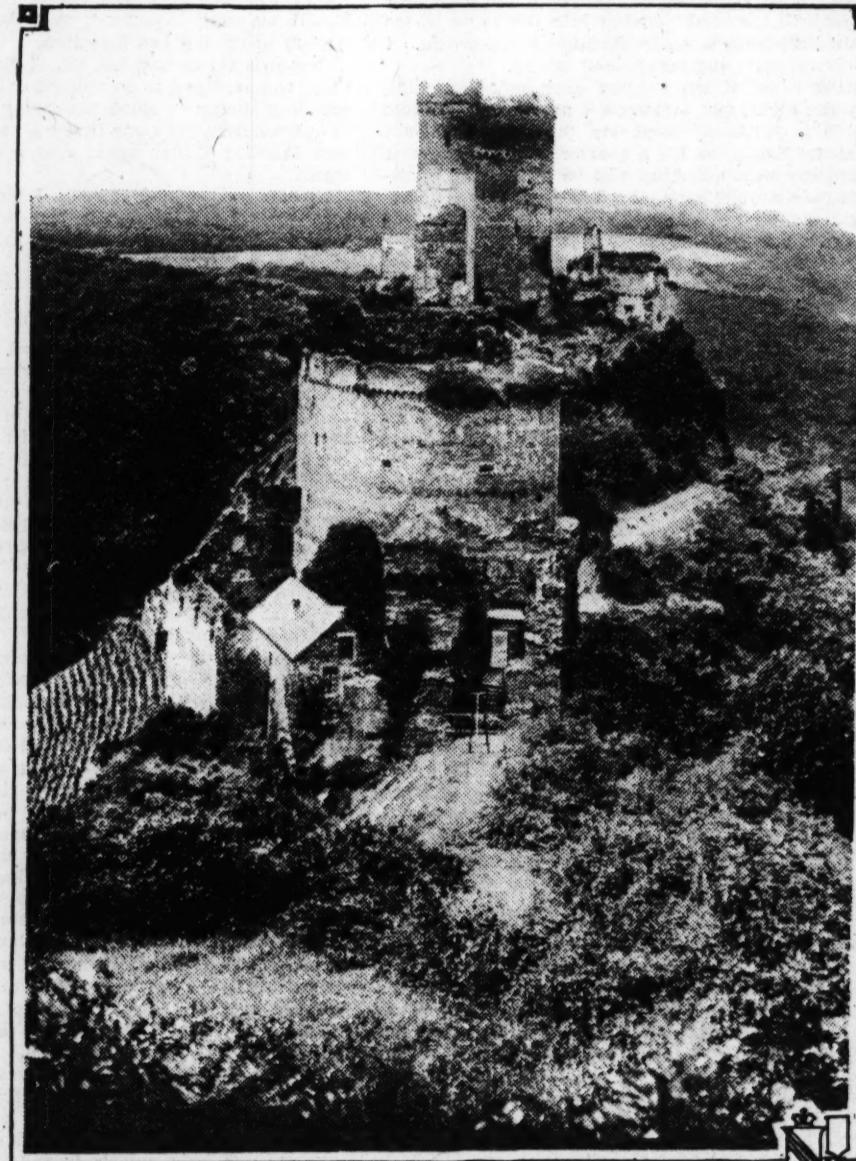
Just who are the junkers—this small but powerful class who plunged the whole world into bloodshed, and whom President Wilson has described as "the sinister masters of Germany"? What is their origin and by what means were they enabled to engross such power as to become a menace which a majority of the globe's inhabitants finds it necessary to band together in order to put down by force?

Many of them trace their origin to the Teutonic Knights of the Middle Ages, a crusading order which conquered the original Slavic aborigines of Prussia and settled among them as their military masters and lords. Others were chieftains under the early Hohenzollerns, and were rewarded for their services with grants of land. They are a remnant, the most vigorous extant, of the feudal Barons of medieval times, who dwelt in their castled strongholds and followed, as did the first Hohenzollerns, the careers of slaughter and brigandage. The junkers still have their castles, built upon the heights to overawe the peasantry; and civilization has left fundamentally untouched their ingrained passion for war and pilage.

Frederick the Great had their ardent support when he took advantage of the fact that a woman occupied the throne of Austria to rob her of the province of Silesia. Bismarck, a junker par excellence, was the author of the wars of brigandage which stripped Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, usurped the leading place in Germany from Austria and plundered France of



A modern Junker home, built like its predecessors, purely with the military purpose of commanding the countryside.



Medieval stronghold of a Junker, still standing in Germany.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

PAGE FIVE

Alsace-Lorraine. The junkers have always been fanatical supporters of the monarchy—except, as in the case of the present Emperor's father, Frederick III, when the monarchy showed signs of becoming tainted with Liberalism. It is the opinion of former Ambassador James W. Gerard that the celebrated Zabern affair, with its threat to the prestige of the military caste, determined them to embark their country on the present war.

Mr. Gerard, in his book, "My Four Years in Germany," which was published in serial form by the Post-Dispatch, has given a vivid picture of the junkers, though perhaps one rather too flattering. He compares their virtues and vices to those of the ancient Spartans.

"There is no leisure class among the junkers," he says. "They are all workers, patriotic, honest and devoted to the Emperor and the fatherland. If it is possible that government by one class is to be suffered, then the Prussian junkers have proved themselves more fit for rule than any other class in all history.

"Their virtues are Spartan, their minds narrow but incorruptible, and their bravery and patriotism undoubted. * * * The junkers will fight hard to keep their privileges, and the throne will fight hard for the junkers, because they are the greatest supporters of the Hohenzollerns."

The writer might have added that they are completely unscrupulous in the means used for forwarding the interests of their class, and that if they have helped make Germany great it was only incidental to enhancing their own power.

The influence of the junkers is, in the first place, founded upon their wealth. They are the great land owners in Prussia, and rule over their tenants with the despotism of feudal lords. In Mr. Gerard's vivid phrase, they "are the owners of the German army." The officer class in army and navy is taken almost solely from among the nobles, and this class is at once the fetish and the oppression of Germany. In addition, the junkers control all the roads to social, professional and political preferment. They have evolved the completest system of domination ever created by man. Military, financial, social and professional success may be obtained only by their favor. Perhaps their greatest weapon has been their complete control of education in the German empire. From the age of 4 the German boy is trained up into docility and fear of his superiors in caste.

"If a girl has a choice of three equally attractive young men," writes Mr. Gerard, "one a doctor, earning \$10,000 a year; one a manufacturer, earning the same amount, and one an army officer with a 'von' before his name and \$3000 a year, there is no hesitation on her part. She takes the noble and the army officer."

Poulney Bigelow, the American writer, who as a boy was a playmate of Emperor William and who had opportunities of studying the junkers at close range, relates in his book, "Prussian Memories," conversation he had with the wife of Prof. Helmholtz, one of the glorious names of German science. She said in angry tones:

"For social purposes I would rather have the youngest Lieutenant in the Berlin garrison as husband than

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHRISTINE

By Alice Cholmondeley

*The War Time Book
of Which Everyone
Is Talking*

Koseritz.
Saturday evening, July 18, 1914.

My Darling Little Mother:

See where I've got to? Who'd have thought it? Life is really very exciting, isn't it? The Grafin drove over to Schuppenfeide this afternoon, and took me away with her here. She said Kloster was coming for Sunday from Heringdorf to them, and she knew he would want to see me and leave her by herself if I were at the Bornsteds', and anyhow she wanted to see something of me before I went back to Berlin, and I couldn't refuse to give an old lady—she isn't a bit old—pleasure, and heaps of gracious things like that. Herr von Inster had brought a note from her in the morning, preparing my mind, and added his persuasions to hers. Not that I wanted persuading—I thought it a heavenly idea, and didn't even mind Helena, because I felt that in a big house there'd be more room for her to stare at me in. And Herr von Inster is going to stay another week, taking his summer leave now instead of later, and he says he will see me safe to Berlin when I go next Saturday.

So we had the happiest morning wandering about the forest, he driving and letting the horses go as slowly as they liked while we talked, and after our sandwiches he took me back to the Bornsteds', and I showed Frau Bornstedt the Grafin's letter.

If it hadn't been a Koseritz taking me away she would have been dreadfully offended at my wanting to go when only half my fortnight was over, but it was like a royal command to her, and she looked at me with greatly increased interest as the object of these high attentions. She had been inclined to warn me against Herr von Inster as a person removed by birth from my sphere—I suppose that's because I play the violin—and also against drives in forests generally if the parties were both unmarried; and she had been extraordinarily dignified when I laughed, and had told me it was all very well for me to laugh, being only an ignorant junges Madchen, but she doubted whether my mother would laugh; and she watched our departure for our picnic very stiffly and unsmilingly from the porch. But after reading the Grafin's letter I was treated more nearly as an equal, and she became all interest and co-operation. She helped me pack, while Herr von Inster, who has a great gift for quiet patience, waited downstairs; and she told me how fortunate I was to be going to spend some days with Komtesse Helena, from whom I could learn, she said, what the real perfect junges Madchen was like; and by the time the Grafin herself drove up in her little carriage with the pretty white ponies, she was so much melted and stirred by a house guest of hers being singled out for such an honor that she put her arm around my neck when I said good-by, and whispered that though it wasn't really fit for a junges Madchen to hear, she must tell me, as she probably wouldn't see me again, that she hoped shortly after Christmas to enrich the world by yet one more German.

I laughed and kissed her.

"It is no laughing matter," she said, with solemn eyes.

"No," I said, suddenly solemn, too, remembering how Agatha Trent died.

And I took her face in both my hands and kissed her again, but with the seriousness of a parting blessing. For all her dignity, she has to reach up to me when I kiss her.

She put my hair tidy with a gentle hand, and said: "You are not at all what a junges Madchen generally is, but you are very nice. Please wish that my child may be a boy, so that I shall become the mother of a soldier."

I kissed her again, and got out of it that way, for I don't wish anything of the sort, and with that we parted.

Meanwhile the Grafin had been sitting very firmly in her carriage, having refused all Frau Bornstedt's entreaties to come in. It was wonderful to see how affable she was and yet how firm, and wonderful to see the gulf her affability put between the Bornsteds—he was at the gate, too, bowing—and herself.

And now here I am, and it's past 11, and my window opens right on to the Haff, and far away across the water I can see the lights of Swinemunde twinkling where the Haff joins the open sea. It is a most beautiful old house, centuries old, and we had a romantic evening—first at supper in a long, narrow, paneled

room lit by candles, and then on the terrace beneath my windows where larkspurs grow against the low wall along the water's edge. There is nobody here except the Koseritzes, and Herr von Inster, and two girl friends of Helena's, very pretty and smart-looking, and an old lady who was once the Grafin's governess and comes here every summer to enjoy what she called, speaking English to me, the summer fresh.

It was like a dream. The water made lovely little soft noises along the wall of the terrace. It was so still that we could hear the throb of a steamer far away on the Haff, crossing from Stettin to Swinemunde. The Graf, as usual, said nothing—"He has much to think of," the Grafin whispered to me. The girls talked together in undertones, which would have made me feel shy and out of it if I hadn't somehow not minded a bit, and they did look exactly what the Colonel had said they were, in their pale evening frocks—a nosegay of very delicate and well-cared-for hothouse flowers. I had on my evening frock for the first time since I left England, and after the weeks of high blouses, felt conspicuously and terribly overdressed up in my bedroom and till I saw the frocks the others had on, and then I felt exactly the opposite. Herr von Inster hardly spoke, and not to me at all, but I didn't mind. I had so much in my head that he had talked about this morning. I feel so completely natural with him, so content; and I think it is because he is here at Koseritz that I'm so comfortable, and not in the least shy, as I was that day at luncheon. I simply take things as they come, and don't think about myself at all. When I came down to supper tonight he was waiting in the hall, to show me the way, he said; and he watched me coming down the stairs with that look in his eyes that is such a contrast to the smart, alert efficiency of his figure and manner—it is so gentle, so kind. I went into the room where they all were with a funny feeling of being safe. I don't even know whether Helena stared.

Tomorrow the Klosters come over, and are going to stay the night, and tomorrow I may play my fiddle again. I've faithfully kept my promise and not touched it. Really, as it's a quarter to 12 now and at midnight my week's fasting will be over, I might begin and play it quite soon. I wonder what would happen if I sat on my window sill and played Ravel to the larkspurs and the stars! I believe it would make even the Graf say something. But I won't do anything so unlike as Frau Bornstedt would say, what a junges Madchen generally does, but go to bed instead, into the prettiest bed I've slept in since I had a frilly cot in the nursery—all pink silk coverlet and lace-edged sheets. The room is just like an English country-house bedroom; in fact, the Grafin told me she got all her chintzes in London! It's so funny, after my room at Frau Berg's, and my little unpainted wooden attic at the Oberforsterei.

Good-night, my blessed mother. There are two owls somewhere calling to each other in the forest. Not another sound. Such utter peace.

YOUR CHRIS.

Koseritz,
Sunday evening, July 19, 1914.

My Own Darling Mother:

I don't know what you'll say, but I'm engaged to Bernd. That's Herr von Inster. You know his name is Bernd? I don't know what to say to it myself. I can't quite believe it. This time last night I was writing to you in this very room, with no thought of anything in the world but just ordinary happiness with kind friends and one specially kind and understanding friend, and here I am 24 hours later done with ordinary happiness taken into my lover's heart forever.

It was so strange. I don't believe any girl ever got engaged in quite that way before. I'm sure everybody thinks we're insane, except Kloster. Kloster doesn't. He understands.

It was after supper. Only three hours ago. I wonder if it wasn't a dream. We were all on the terrace, as we were last night. The Klosters had come early in the afternoon. There wasn't a leaf stirring, and not a sound except that lapping water against the bottom of the wall where the larkspurs are. You know how sometimes when everybody has been talking together without stopping there's a sudden hush. That happened tonight, and after what seemed a long while of silence the Grafin said to Kloster: "I suppose, Master, it would be too much to ask you to play to us?"

"Here?" he said. "Out here?"

"Why not?" she said.

I hung breathless on what he would say. Suppose he played, out there in the dusk, with the stars and the water and the forest all round us, what would it be like?

He got up without a word and went indoors.

The Grafin looked uneasy. "I hope," she said to Frau Kloster, "my asking has not offended him?"

But Bernd knew—Bernd, still at that moment only Herr von Inster for me. "He is going to play," he said.

And presently he came out again with his Strad, and standing on the step outside the drawing room window he played.

I thought: This is the most wonderful moment of my life. But it wasn't; there was a more wonderful one coming.

We sat there in the great brooding night, and the music told us the things about love and God that we know but can never say. When he had done nobody spoke. He stood on the step for a minute in silence, then he came down to where I was sitting on the low wall by the water and put the Strad into my hands.

"Now you," he said.

Nobody spoke. I felt as though I were asleep.

He took my hand and made me stand up. "Play what you like," he said; and left me there, and went and sat down again on the steps by the window.

I don't know what I played. It was the violin that played while I held it and listened. I forgot everybody—forgot Kloster critically noting what I did wrong, and forgot, so completely that I might have been unconscious myself. I was listening; and what I heard were secrets, secrets strange and exquisite; noble, and so courageous that suffering didn't matter, didn't touch—all the secrets of life. I can't explain. It wasn't like anything one knows really. It was like something very important, very beautiful, that one used to know, but had forgotten.

Presently the sounds left off. I didn't feel as though I had had anything to do with their leaving off. There was dead silence. I stood wondering rather confusedly, as one wonders when one first wakes from a dream and sees familiar things again and doesn't quite understand.

Kloster got up and came and took the Strad from me. I could see his face in the dusk, and thought it looked queer. He lifted up my hands one after the other, and kissed them.

Bernd got up from where he was sitting away from the others, and took me in his arms and kissed my eyes.

And that's how we were engaged. I think they said something. I don't know what it was, but there was a murmur, but I seemed very far away and very safe; and he turned round when they murmured, and took my hand and said: "This is my wife." And he looked at me and said: "Is it not so?" And I said: "Yes." And I don't remember what happened next, and perhaps it was all a dream. I'm so tired—so tired and heavy with happiness that I could drop in a heap on the floor and go to sleep like that. Beloved mother—bless

YOUR CHRIS.

Koseritz, Monday, July 20.

My Own Darling Mother:

I'm too happy—too happy to write, or think, or remember, or do anything except be happy. You'll forgive me, my own ever-understanding mother, because the minutes I have to take for other things seem so snatched away and lost, snatched from the real thing, the one real thing, which is my lover. Oh, I expect I'm shameless, and I don't care. Ought I to sinner, and pretend I don't feel particularly much? Be ladylike, and hide how I adore him? Telegraph to me—telegraph your blessing. I must be blessed by you. Till I have been, it's like not having had my crown put on and standing waiting, all ready in my beautiful clothes of happiness except for that. I don't care if I'm silly. I don't care about anything. I don't know what they think of our engagement here. I imagine they deplore it on Bernd's account—he's an officer and a junker and an only son and a person of promise, and altogether heaps of important things beside the important thing, which is that he's Bernd. And you see, little mother, I'm only a woman who is going to have a profession, and that's an impossible thing from the junker point of view. It's queer how nothing matters, no criticism or disapproval, how one can't be touched directly one loves somebody and is loved back. Why, I don't

think that there's anything that could hurt me so long as we love each other. We've had a wonderful morning walking in the forest. It's all quite true what happened last night. It wasn't a dream. We are engaged. I've hardly seen the others. They congratulated us quite politely. Kloster was very kind, but anxious lest I should let love, as he says, spoil art. We laughed at that. Bernd, who would have been a musician but for his family and his obligations, is going to be a caricature through me. I shall work all the harder with him to help me. How right you were about a lover being the best of all things in the world! I don't know how anybody gets on without one. I can't think how I did. It amazes me to remember that I used to think I was happy. Bless me, little mother—bless us. Send a telegram. I can't wait.

YOUR CHRIS.

Koseritz, Thursday, July 23.

My Own Mother:

Thank you so much for your telegram of blessing, darling one, which I have just had. It seems to set the seal of happiness on me. I know you will love Bernd, and understand directly you see him why I do. We are so placid here these beautiful summer days. Everybody accepts us now resignedly as a fait accompli, and though they remain unenthusiastic they are polite and tolerant. And whenever I play to them they all grow kind. It's rather like being Orpheus with his lute, and they the mountain tops that freeze. I've discovered I can melt them by just making music. Helene really does love music. It was quite true what her mother said. Since I played that first wonderful night of my engagement she has been quite different to me. She still is silent, because that's her nature, and she still stares; but now she stares in a sort of surprise, with a question in her eyes. And wherever she may be in the house or garden, if she hears me beginning to play she creeps near on tiptoe and listens.

Kloster has gone. He and his wife were both very kind to us, but Kloster is worried because I've fallen in love. I'm not to go back to Berlin till Monday, as Bernd can stay on here till then, and there's no point in spending a Sunday in Berlin unless one has to. Kloster is going to give me three lessons a week instead of two, and I shall work now with such renewed delight! He says I won't, but I know better. Everything I do seems to be touched now with delight. How funny that room at Frau Berg's will look and feel after being here. But I don't mind going back to it one little half as scrap. Bernd will be in Berlin; he'll be writing to me, seeing me, walking with me. With him there it will be, every bit of it, perfect.

"When I come back to town in October," the Grafin said to me, "you must stay with us. It is not fitting that Bernd's betrothed should live in that boarding house of Frau Berg's. Will not your mother soon join you?"

It is very kind of her, I think. It appears that a girl who is engaged has to be chaperoned even more than a girl who isn't. What funny ancient stuff these conventions are. Of course, Frau Berg and her boarders are to the junker dreadful beyond words.

But her question about you set me thinking. Won't you come, little mother? As it is such an unusual and never-to-be-repeated occurrence in our family that its one and only child should be going to marry? And yet I can't quite see you in August in lodgings in Berlin, come down from your beautiful mountain, away from your beautiful lake. After all, I've only got four more months of it, and then I'm finished and call go back to you. What is going to happen then, exactly, I don't know. Bernd says, "Marry," and that you'll come and live with us in Germany. That's all very well, but what about, if I marry so soon, starting my public career, which was to have begun this next winter? Kloster says impatiently, "Oh, marry and get done with it," and that then I'll be sensible again and able to arrange my debut as a violinist with the calm. I gather he thinks, of the disillusioned.

"I'm perfectly sensible," I said.

"You are not. You are in love. A woman should never be an artist. Again I say, Mees Chrees, what I have said to you before, that it is sheer malice on the part of Providence to have taken you, a woman, as the vessel which is to carry this great gift about the world. A man, gifted to the extent you so unluckily are, falls in love and is inspired by it. Indeed, it is in that condition that he does his best work; which is why the man artist is so seldom a faithful husband, for the faithful husband is precluded from being in love."

"Why can't he be in love?" I asked, husbands now having become very interesting to me.

"Because he is a faithful husband."

"But he can be in love with his wife."

"No," said Kloster, "he cannot. And he cannot for the same reason that no man can go on wanting his dinner who has had it. Whereas," he went on louder, because I had opened my mouth and was going to say something, "a woman artist who falls in love neglects everything and merely loves. Merely loves," he re-

peated, looking me up and down with great severity and disfavor.

"You'll see how I'll work," I said.

"Nonsense," he said, waving that aside impatiently. "Which is why," he continued, "I urge you to marry quickly. Then the woman, so unfortunately singled out by Providence to be something she is not fitted for, having married and secured her husband, prey, victim, or whatever you prefer to call him."

"I prefer to call him husband," I said.

"If she succeeds in steering clear of detaining and delaying objects like cradles, is cured and can go back with proper serenity to that which alone matters, Art and the work necessary to produce it. But she will have wasted time," he said, shaking his head.

"She will most sadly have wasted time."

In my turn I said, "Nonsense," and laughed with that heavenly, glorious security that has when one has a lover.

I expect there are some people who may be as Kloster says, but we're not like them, Bernd and I. We're not going to waste a minute. He adores my music, and his pride in it inspires me and makes me glow with longing to do better and better for his sake, so as to see him moved, to see him with that deaf look of happy triumph in his eyes. Why, I feel lifted high up above any sort of difficulty or obstacles life can try to put in my way. I'm going to work when I get to Berlin as I never did before.

I said something like this to Kloster, who replied with great tartness that I oughtn't to want to do anything for the sake of producing a certain look in somebody's eyes. "That is not Art, Mees Chrees. That is nothing that will ever be any good. You are, you see, just the veriest woman; and here"—he almost cried—"is this gift, this precious immortal gift, placed in such shaky, small hands as yours."

"I'm very sorry," I said, feeling quite ashamed that I had it, he was so much annoyed.

"No, no," he said, relenting a little, "do not be sorry—marry. Marry quickly. Then there may be recovery."

And when he was saying good-by—I tell you this because it will amuse you—he said with a kind of angry grief that if Providence were determined, in its unaccountable freakishness, to place a gift which should be so exclusively man's in the shell or husk (I forget which he called it, but anyhow it sounded contemptuous); of a woman, it might at least have selected an ugly woman. "It need not," he said angrily, "have taken one who was likely in any case to be selected for purposes of love-making, and given her, besides the ordinary collection of allurements provided by nature to attract the male, a Beethovenkopf. Never should that wide sweep of brow and those deep-set eyes, the whole noble thoughtfulness of such a 'head'—you mustn't think me vain, little mother; he positively said all these things and was so angry—"have been combined with the rubbish, in this case irrelevant and actually harmful, that goes to make up the usual pretty young face. Mees Chrees, I could have wished you some minor deformity, such as many spots, for then you would not now be in this lamentable condition of being loved and responding to it. And if," he said as a parting shot, "Providence was determined to commit this folly, it need not have crowned it by choosing an English woman."

"What?" I said, astonished, following him out on the steps, for he has always seemed to like and admire us.

"The English are not musical," he said, climbing into the car that was to take him to the station, and in which Frau Kloster had been patiently waiting. "They are not, they never were, and they never will be. Purcell? A fife for your Purcell. You cannot make a great gallery of art of one miniature, however perfect. And as for your moderns, your Parrys and Standfords and Elgars and the rest, why, what stuff are they? Very nice, very good, very conscientious: the translation into musical notation of respectable English gentlemen in black coats and silk hats. They are the British Stock Exchange got into music. No, no," he said, tucking the dust cover round himself and his wife, "the English are not musicians. And you," he called back as the car was moving, "You, Mees Chrees, are a freak—nothing whatever but a freak and an accident."

We turned away to go indoors. The Grafin said she considered he might have wished her good-by. "After all," she remarked, "I was his hostess."

She looked thoughtfully at me and, Bernd as we stood arm-in-arm aside at the door to let her pass. "These geniuses," she said, laying her hand a moment on Bernd's shoulder, "are interesting but difficult."

I think, little mother, she meant me, and was feeling a little sorry for Bernd!

Isn't it queer how people don't understand. Anyhow, when she had gone in we looked at each other and laughed, and Bernd took my hands and kissed them one after the other, and said something so sweet, so dear—but I can't tell you what it was. That's the worst of this having a lover—all the most wonderful, beautiful things that are being said to me by him

are things I can't tell you, my mother, my beloved mother, whom I've always told everything to all my life. Just the things you love most to hear, the things that crown me with glory and pride, I can't tell you. It is because they're sacred. Sacred and holy to him and to me. You must imagine them, my precious one; imagine the very loveliest things you'd like said to your Chris, and they won't be half as lovely as what is being said to her.

I must go now, because Bernd and I are going sailing on the Haff in a fishing boat. We're taking tea, and are going to be away till the evening. The fishing boat has orange-colored sails and is quite big—I mean you can walk about on her and she doesn't tip up. We're going to run her nose into the rushes along the shore when we're tired of sailing, and Bernd is going to hear me say my German Psalms and read Helene to me. Good-by, then, for the moment, my darling one. How very heavenly it is being engaged, and having the right to go off openly for hours with the one person you want to be with, and nobody can say, "No, you mustn't." Do you know Bernd has to have the Kaiser's permission to marry? All officers have to, and he quite often says no. The girl has to prove she has an income of her own of at least 5000 marks—that's 250 pounds sterling—a year and be of demonstrably decent birth. Well, the birth part is all right—I wonder if the Kaiser knows how to pronounce Cholmondeley—and, of course, once I get playing at concerts I shall earn heaps more than the 250 pounds; so I expect we shall be able to arrange that. Kloster will give me a certificate of future earning powers, I'm sure. But marrying seems so far off, such a dreamy thing, that I've not begun really to think of it. Being engaged is quite lovely enough to go on with. There's Bernd calling.

Evening.

I've just come in. It's 10 o'clock. I've had the most perfect day. Little mother, what an amazingly beautiful world it is. Everything is combining to make this summer the most wonderful of summers for me. How I shall think of it when I am old, and laugh for joy. The weather is so perfect, people are so kind, my playing prospects are so encouraging; and there's Bernd. Did you ever know such a lot of lovely things for one girl? All my days are filled with sunshine and love. Everywhere I look there's nothing but kindness. Do you think the world is getting really kinder, or is it only that I'm so happy? I can't help thinking that all that talk I heard in Berlin, all that restlessness and desire to hit out at somebody, anybody—the knock-down-and-rob-him idea they seemed obsessed with, was simply because it was drawing near the holiday time of year, and everyone was overworked and nervous after a year's being cooped up in offices; and then the great heat came and finished them. They were cross, like overtired children, cross and quarrelsome. How cross I was, too, tormented by those flies! After this month, when everybody has been away at the sea and in the forests, they'll be different, and as full of kindness and gentleness as these gentle, kind skies are, and the morning and the evening, and the placid moon. I don't believe anybody who has watched cows pasturing in golden meadows, as Bernd and I have for hours this afternoon, or heard water lapping among reeds, or seen eagles shining far up in the blue above the pine trees, and drawn in with every breath the sweetness, the extraordinary warm sweetness, of this summer in places in the forests and by the sea—I don't believe people who had done that could for at least another year want to quarrel and fight. And by the time they did want to, having got jumpy in the course of months of uninterrupted herding together, it will be time for them to go for holidays again, back to the blessed country to be soothed and healed. And each year we shall grow wiser, each year more grown-up, less like naughty children, nearer to God. All we want is time—time to think and understand. I feel religious now. Happiness has made me so religious that I would satisfy even Aunt Edith. I'm sure happiness brings one to God much quicker than ways of grief. Indeed, it's the only right way of being brought, I think. You know, little mother, I've always hated the idea of being kicked to God, of getting out to our knees because we've been beaten till we can't stand. I think if I were to lose what I love—Bernd, or be hurt in my hands so that I couldn't play—it wouldn't make me good, it would make me bad. I'd go all hard and defy and rebel. And really, God ought to like that best. It's at least a square and manly attitude. Think how we would despise any creature who fawned on us, and praised and thanked us because we had been cruel. And why should God be less fine than we are? Oh, well, I must go to bed. One can't settle God in the tail-end of a letter. But I'm going to say prayers tonight, real prayers of gratitude, real uplifting of the heart in thanks and praise. I think I was always happy, little mother. I don't remember anything else; but it wasn't this secure happiness. I used to be anxious sometimes. I knew we were poor, and that you were so very precious. Now

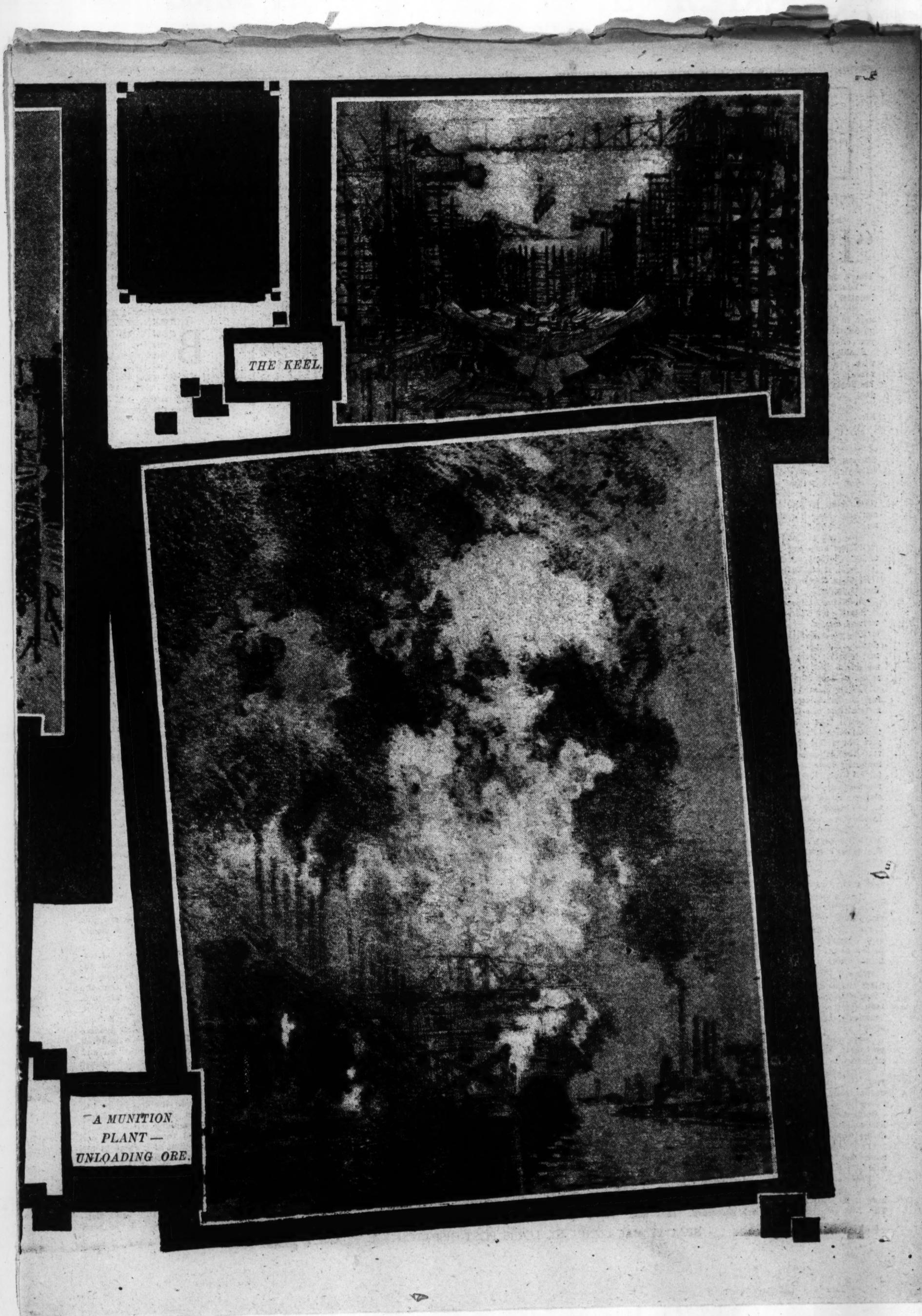
(Continued on Page 15.)



BUILDING
SUBMARINE
CHASERS.



LOCOMOTIVES
FOR WAR.



ADVENTURE

JACK LONDON'S
Gripping Story of the South Seas

CHAPTER XXVI (Continued).
I DON'T mean a fight with fists," he said slowly. "I mean to a finish, to the death. You're a good shot with a revolver. So am I. That's the way we'll settle it."

"You have gone clean mad. You are a lunatic."

"No I'm not," Tudor retorted. "I'm a man in love. And once again I ask you to go outside and settle it, with any weapons you choose."

Sheldon regarded him for the first time with genuine seriousness, wondering what strange maggots could be gnawing in his brain to drive him to such unusual conduct.

"But men don't act this way in real life," Sheldon remarked.

"You'll find I'm pretty real before you're done with me. I'm going to kill you today."

"Bosh and nonsense, man." This time Sheldon had lost his temper over the superficial aspects of the situation. "Bosh and nonsense, that's all it is. Men don't fight duels in the twentieth century. It's—it's antediluvian, I tell you."

"Speaking of Joan—"

"Please keep her name out of it," Sheldon warned him.

"I will, if you'll fight."

Sheldon threw up his arms despairingly.

"Speaking of Joan—"

"Look out," Sheldon warned again.

"Oh, go ahead, knock me down. But that won't close my mouth. You can knock me down all day, but as fast as I get to my feet I'll speak of Joan again. Now will you fight?"

"Listen to me, Tudor," Sheldon began, with an effort at decisiveness. "I am not used to taking from men a title of what I've already taken from you."

"You'll take a lot more before the day's out," was the answer. "I tell you you simple must fight. I'll give you a fair chance to kill me, but I'll kill you before the day's out. This isn't civilization. It's the Solomon Islands, and a pretty primitive proposition for all that. King Edward and law and order are represented by a Commissioner at Tulagi and an occasional visiting gunboat. And two men and one woman is an equally primitive proposition. We'll settle it in the good old primitive way."

As Sheldon looked at him the thought came to his mind that after all there might be something in the other's wild adventures over the earth. It required a man of that caliber, a man capable of conducting a duel into orderly twentieth century life, to find such wild adventures.

"There's only one way to stop me," Tudor went on. "I can't insult you directly, I know. You are too easy-going, or cowardly, or both, for that. But I can narrate for you the talk of the beach—ah, that grinds you, doesn't it? I can tell you what the beach has to say about you and this young girl running a plantation under a business partnership!"

"Stop!" Sheldon cried; for the other was beginning again to vibrate and oscillate before his eyes. "You want a duel. I'll give it to you." Then his common sense and his dislike for the ridiculous asserted themselves, and he added, "But it is absurd, impossible."

"Joan and David—partners, eh? Joan and David—partners," Tudor began to iterate and reiterate in a malicious and scornful chant.

"For heaven's sake keep quiet, and I'll let you have your way," Sheldon cried. "I never saw a fool so bent on his folly. What kind of duel shall it be? There are no seconds. What weapons shall we use?"

Immediately Tudor's monkey-like impishness left him and he was once more the cool, self-possessed man of the world.

"I've often thought that the ideal duel should be somewhat different from the conventional one," he said. "I've fought several of the sort, you know—French ones," Sheldon interrupted.

"Call them that. But speaking of this ideal duel, here it is: No seconds, of course, and no onlookers. The two principals alone are necessary. They may



BERANDÉ

to each other, and each proceeded toward his destination, their rifles in the hollows of their arms. Tudor walking toward the Berande and Sheldon toward the Balesuna.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MODERN DUELING.

BARELY had Sheldon reached the Balesuna when he heard the faint report of a distant rifle and knew it was the signal of Tudor, giving notice that he had reached the Berande, turned about and was coming back.

Sheldon fired his rifle into the air in answer, and in turn proceeded to advance. He moved as in a dream, absent-mindedly, keeping to the open beach. The thing was so preposterous that he had to struggle to realize it, and he reviewed in his mind the conversation with Tudor, trying to find some clue to the common sense of what he was doing. He did not want to kill Tudor. Because that man had blundered in his boy-making was no reason that he, Sheldon, should take his life. Then what was it all about? True, the fellow had insulted Joan by his subsequent remarks and been knocked down for it.

The bullet, driven with momentum sufficient to perforate a man's body a mile distant, struck Tudor with such force as to pivot him, whirling him half around with the shock of its impact and knocking him down.

but because he had knocked him down was no reason that he should now try to kill him.

In this fashion he covered a quarter of the distance between the two rivers, when it dawned upon him that Tudor was not on the beach at all. Of course not. He was advancing, according to the terms of the agreement, in the shelter of the coconut trees. Sheldon promptly swerved to the left to seek similar shelter, when the faint crack of a rifle came to his ears, and almost immediately the bullet, striking the hard sand a hundred feet beyond him, ricocheted and whined onward in a second flight, convincing him that preposterous and unreal as it was, it was, nevertheless, sober fact. It had been intended for him. Yet even then it was hard to believe. He glanced over the familiar landscape and at the sea, dimpling in the light but steady breeze. From the direction of Tulagi he could see the white sails of a schooner laying a tack across toward Berande. Down the beach a horse was grazing, and he idly wondered where the others were. The smoke rising from the copra-drying caught his eyes, which roved on over the barracks, the tool houses, the boat sheds and the bungalow, and came to rest on Joan's little grass house in the corner of the compound.

Keeping now to the shelter of the trees, he went forward another quarter of a mile. If Tudor had advanced with equal speed, they should have come together at that point, and Sheldon concluded that the other was circling. The difficulty was to locate him. The rows of trees, running at right angle, enabled him to see along only one narrow avenue at a time. His enemy might be coming along the next avenue, or the next, to right or left. He might be a hundred feet away or half a mile. Sheldon plodded on and decided that the old stereotyped duel was far simpler and easier than this protracted hide-and-seek affair. He, too, tried circling, in the hope of cutting the other's circle; but, without catching a glimpse of him, he finally emerged upon a fresh clearing where the young trees, waist high, afforded little shelter and less hiding. Just as he emerged, stepping out a pace, a rifle cracked to his right, and though he did not hear the bullet in passing, the thud of it came to his ears when it struck a palm trunk farther on.

He sprang back into the protection of the larger trees. Twice he had exposed himself and been fired at, while he had failed to catch a single glimpse of his antagonist. A slow anger began to burn in him. It was deucedly unpleasant, he decided, this being peppered at; and nonsensical as it really was. It was none

the less deadly serious. There was no avoiding the issue, no firing in the air, and getting over with it as in the old-fashioned duel. This mutual man-hunt must keep up until one got the other. And if one neglected a chance to get the other, that increased the other's chance to get him. There could be no false sentiment about it. Tudor had been a cunning devil when he proposed this sort of duel, Sheldon concluded, as he began to work along cautiously in the direction of the last shot.

When he arrived at the spot, Tudor was gone, and only his footprints remained, pointing out the course he had taken into the depths of the plantation. Once, 10 minutes later, he caught a glimpse of Tudor, a hundred yards away, crossing the same avenue as himself, but going in the opposite direction. His rifle half leaped to his shoulder, but the other was gone. More in him than in hope of result, grinning to himself as he did so, Sheldon raised his automatic pistol and in two seconds sent eight shots scattering through the trees in the direction in which Tudor had disappeared. Wishing he had a shotgun, Sheldon dropped to the ground behind a tree, slipped a fresh clip up the hollow butt of the pistol, threw a cartridge into the chamber, shoved the safety catch into place and reloaded the empty clip.

It was but a short time after that Tudor tried the same trick on him, the bullets patterning about him like spiteful rain, thudding into the palm trunks or glancing off in whining ricochets. The last bullet of all, making a double ricochet from two different trees and losing most of its momentum, struck Sheldon a sharp blow on the forehead and dropped at his feet. He was partly stunned for the moment, but on investigation found no greater harm than a nasty lump that soon rose to the size of a pigeon's egg.

The hunt went on. Once, coming to the edge of the grove near the bungalow, he saw the houseboys and the cook, clustered on the back veranda and peering curiously among the trees, talking and laughing with one another in their queer falsetto voices. Another time he came upon a working gang busy at hoeing weeds. They scarcely noticed him when he came up, though they knew thoroughly well what was going on. It was no affair of theirs that the enigmatic white men should be out trying to kill each other, and whatever interest in the proceedings might be theirs, they were careful to conceal it from Sheldon. He ordered them to continue hoeing weeds in a distant and out-of-the-way corner, and went on with the pursuit of Tudor.

Tiring of the endless circling, Sheldon tried once more to advance directly on his foe, but the latter was too crafty, taking advantage of his boldness to fire a couple of shots at him and slipping away on some changed and continually changing course. For an hour they dodged and turned and twisted back and forth and around and hunted each other among the orderly palms. They caught fleeting glimpses of each other and chanced flying shots which were without result. On a grassy shelter behind a tree, Sheldon came upon where Tudor had rested and smoked a cigarette. The pressed grass showed where he had sat. To one side lay the cigarette stump and the charred match which had lighted it. In front lay a scattering of bright metallic fragments. Sheldon recognized their significance. Tudor was notching his steel-jacketed bullets, or cutting them blunt, so that they would spread on striking—in short, he was making them into the vicious dum-dums prohibited in modern warfare. Sheldon knew now what would happen to him if a bullet struck his body. It would leave a tiny hole where it entered, but the hole where it emerged would be the size of a saucer.

He decided to give up the pursuit, and lay down in the grass, protected right and left by the row of palms, with on either hand the long avenue extending. This he could watch. Tudor would have to come to him or else there would be no termination of the affair. He wiped the sweat from his face and tied the handkerchief around his neck to keep off the stinging gnats that lurked in the grass. Never had he felt so great

a disgust for the thing called "adventure." Joan had been bad enough, with her Baden-Powell and long-barreled Colt's; but here was this newcomer, also looking for adventure and finding it in no other way than by lugging a peace-loving planter into an absurd and preposterous bushwhacking duel. If ever adventure was well damned, it was by Sheldon, sweating in the windless grass and fighting gnats, the while he kept close watch up and down the avenue.

"Then Tudor came." Sheldon happened to be looking in his direction at the moment he came into view, peering quickly up and down the avenue before he stepped into the open. Midway he stopped, as if debating what course to pursue. He made a splendid mark, facing his concealed enemy at 200 yards' distance. Sheldon aimed at the center of his chest, then deliberately shifted the aim to his right shoulder, and, with the thought, "that will put him out of business," pulled the trigger. The bullet, driving with momentum sufficient to perforate a man's body a mile distant, struck Tudor with such force as to pivot him, whirling him half around by the shock of its impact and knocking him down.

"Hope I haven't killed the beggar." Sheldon mut-

ing has gone out of fashion. Now, let us see to your injuries."

"You only got me that last," Tudor grunted sul-

lenly, "lying in ambush like."

"Like a wild Indian. Precisely. You've caught the idea, old man." Sheldon ceased his mocking and stood up. "You lie there quietly until I send back some of the boys to carry you in. You're not seriously hurt, and it's lucky for you I didn't follow your example. If you had been struck with one of your own bullets, a carriage and pair would have been none too large to drive through the hole it would have made. As it is, you're drilled clean—nice little perforation. All you need is antiseptic washing and dressing and you'll be around in a month. Now take it easy, and I'll send a stretcher for you."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CAPITULATION.

WHEN Sheldon emerged from among the trees, he found Joan waiting at the compound gate, and he could not fail to see that she was visibly gladdened at the sight of him.

"I can't tell you how glad I am to see you," was her greeting. "What's become of Tudor? That last flutter of the automatic wasn't nice to listen to. Was it you or Tudor?"

"So you know all about it," he answered coolly. "Well, it was Tudor, but he was doing it left-handed. He's down with a hole in his shoulder." He looked at her keenly. "Disappointing, isn't it?" he drawled.

"How do you mean?"

"Why, that I didn't kill him."

"But I didn't want him killed just because he kissed me," she cried.

"Oh, he did kiss you," Sheldon retorted, in evident surprise. "I thought you said he hurt your arm."

"One could call it a kiss, though it was only on the end of the nose." She laughed at the recollection. "But I paid him back for that myself. I boxed his face for him. And he did hurt my arm. It's black and blue. Look at it."

She pulled up the loose sleeve of her blouse, and he saw the bruised imprints of two fingers.

Just then a gang of blacks came out from among the trees carrying the wounded man on a rough stretcher.

"Romantic, isn't it?" Sheldon sneered, following Joan's startled gaze. "And now I'll have to play surgeon and doctor him up. Funny, this twentieth century dueling. First you drill a hole in a man, and next you set about plugging the hole up."

They had stepped aside to let the stretcher pass, and Tudor, who had heard the remark, lifted himself up on the elbow of his sound arm and said with a defiant grin:

"If you'd got one of mine, you'd have had to plug with a dinner plate."

"Oh, you wretch!" Joan cried. "You've been cutting your bullets."

"It was according to agreement," Tudor answered. "Everything went. We could have used dynamite if we wanted to."

"He's right," Sheldon assured her, as they swung in behind. Any weapon was permissible. I lay in the grass where he couldn't see me, and bushwhacked him in truly noble fashion. That's what comes of having women on the plantation. And now it's antiseptics and drainage tubes, I suppose. It's a nasty mess, and I'll have to read up on it before I tackle the job."

"I don't see that it's my fault," she began. "I couldn't help it because he kissed me. I never dreamed he would attempt it."

"We didn't fight for that reason. But there isn't time to explain. If you'll get dressings and bandages ready, I'll look up 'gun-shot wounds' and see what's to be done."

"Is he bleeding seriously?" she asked.

"No; the bullet seems to have missed the important arteries. But that would have been a pickle."

"Then there's no need to bother about reading up," Joan said. "And I'm just dying to hear what it was all about. The Apostle is lying becalmed inside the point, and her boats are out towing. She'll be at anchor in five minutes and Dr. Welshmere is sure to be on board. So all we've got to do is to make Tudor comfortable. We'd better put him in your room under the mosquito netting and send a boat off to tell Dr. Welshmere to bring his instruments."

An hour afterward Dr. Welshmere left the patient comfortable and attended to, and went down to the beach to go on board, promising to come back to dinner. Joan and Sheldon, standing on the veranda, watched him depart.

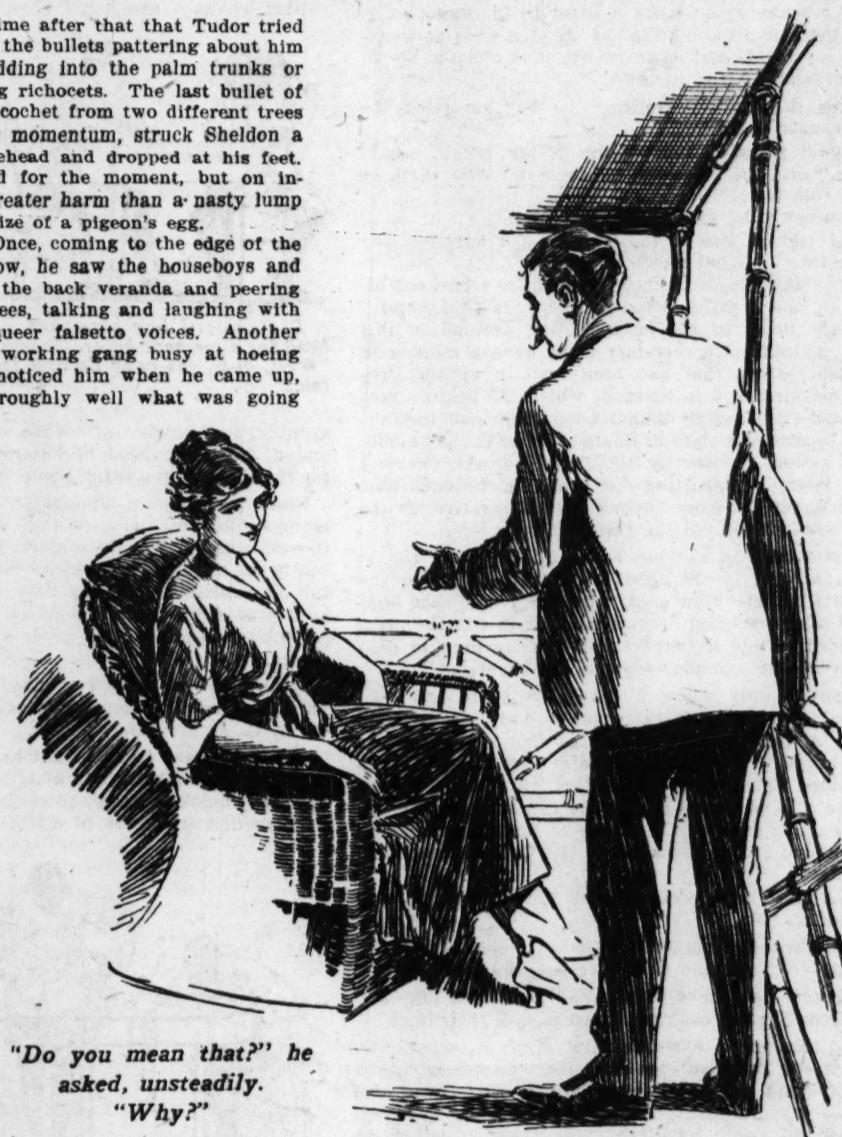
"I never have it in for the missionaries again since seeing them here in the Solomons," she said, seating herself in a steamer chair.

She looked at Sheldon and began to laugh.

"That's right," he said. "It's the way I feel, playing the fool and trying to murder a guest."

"But you haven't told me what it was all about."

(Continued on Page 15.)



"Do you mean that?" he asked, unsteadily.

"Why?"

Sheldon

uttered aloud, springing to his feet and running forward.

A hundred feet away all anxiety on that score was relieved by Tudor, who made shift with his left hand and from his automatic pistol hurled a rain of bullets all around Sheldon. The latter dodged behind a palm trunk, counting the shots, and when the eighth had been fired, he rushed in on the wounded man. He kicked the pistol out of the other's hand and then sat down on him in order to keep him down.

"Be quiet," he said. "I've got you, so there's no use struggling."

Tudor still attempted to struggle and to throw him off.

"Keep quiet, I tell you," Sheldon commanded. "I'm satisfied with the outcome, and you've got to be. So you might as well give in and call this affair closed."

Tudor reluctantly relaxed.

"Rather funny, isn't it, these modern duels?" Sheldon grinned down at him as he removed his weight. "Not a bit dignified. If you'd struggled a moment longer, I'd have rubbed your face in the earth. I've a good mind to do it anyway, just to teach you that duel-

WHAT ARMY TRAINING IS DOING FOR THE DRAFTED NEGROES

THE national draft means more, perhaps, to the American negro than anything that has happened to him since his release from slavery. At no time since the Civil

War has so great a degree or wide a variety of opportunity come to him as in these strenuous days of war training.

Attached to all the big cantonments in the Central Military Department are regiments of colored troops, a little less in the public eye, perhaps, but engaged, nevertheless, in just as earnest a program of preparation as any of the white troops. These units have been recruited from the South and the North and they form pretty much the same conglomerate of literate and illiterate, well-to-do and poor, traveled and untraveled, that the white contingents do.

Thousands of the men have come away from cotton and sugar plantations for the first time in their lives. Other thousands have been called from their homes in Northern cities for the first time. All, however, are getting an experience, discipline and training that amount to a distinct contribution to their lives.

The chance to grow and develop mentally, physically, socially and morally has come to these men at a time when they least expected it, but from an observation covering all the big military centers in the Central Department it can be stated unhesitatingly that the colored men are measuring up to their new opportunities.

Many of the colored recruits had no notion of what they were being called upon to do. In fact, some of them were totally ignorant of the wages they were to receive as soldiers.

A short time after he arrived at Camp Dodge, a negro boy from an Alabama plantation asked a white soldier when pay day was coming and how much would be paid the colored troops. The answer was what might be termed an impressive surprise.

"Thirty dollars a month." "Thirty dollars a month?" "Yes, \$30 a month." "Ev'ry month?" "Sure, \$30 every month." "Phew-ee!"

Fifteen dollars a month was the most he had ever earned on the Alabama plantation where he was born and had spent his entire life. Double that amount for service in the army, besides board and clothing seemed enormous in the colored soldier's eyes. Even after sending home \$15 each month he has as much or more than he ever earned picking cotton.

Another story is told of a negro boy who one day asked a Y. M. C. A. secretary:

"Say, boss—what's dis heah Kaisah Bill stuff? Jes' show him to me an' Ah'll shoot him, so we-all kin go back t' Alabama."

Seventy-five per cent of these colored troops have never had an opportunity to learn English well enough to read or write or to study even grade school subjects. It was soon found that so many negroes could neither read nor write that their illiteracy was seriously interfering with their becoming good soldiers.

Some men hardly knew their right foot from their left and many could not understand military orders, though they were given in the simplest language. When it came to filling out questionnaires or blanks



"Thirty dollars a month."
"Thirty dollars a month?"
"Yes, thirty dollars a month."
"Ev'ry month?"
"Sure, thirty dollars every month."
"Phew-ee!"



"Say, boss—what's dis heah Kaisah Bill stuff? Jes' show him to me an' Ah'll shoot him, so we-all kin go back t' Alabama."

"Say, boss—what's dis heah Kaisah Bill stuff? Jes' show him to me an' Ah'll shoot him, so we-all kin go back t' Alabama."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

Amusing stories gathered at the camps by Y. M. C. A. workers. Many of the men who were illiterate when they arrived are learning to read and write and all are receiving wonderful benefits in the way of physical instruction — Uncle Sam's pay of \$30 a month provides some with more money than they ever had in their lives

that their men learn to read and write and that they go even farther in their studies and take up mathematics and French. In a number of the cantonments the Y. M. C. A. classes have included large numbers of colored officers.

The work for colored troops at Camp Custer and Camp Funston is of much the same nature and results as in the other Northern centers.

Throughout the Central Military Department the English and letter-writing campaigns have produced widely beneficial results. The men are by no means so lonesome as they were or as they would be without their present knowledge; they are now in closer touch with their homes and friends and as a whole are a much more contented lot of national defenders. Also, their ambitions have been whetted and they are ready to enroll in other educational classes whenever they shall be organized.

Other changes are being observed. The men are

getting a new attitude toward immorality just by answering the appeal that comes to them from the recreational or social or religious activities promoted by the Y. M. C. A. In several divisions of colored troops the secretaries have found a distinct falling off in profanity and gambling as a result of their evening and Sunday afternoon evangelistic meetings and of their provision of letter paper and envelopes for them to use in writing home.

From the physical standpoint these same men are being helped perhaps more than any others in the entire enlistment. Not many negroes have had an opportunity to indulge in outdoor recreation; they have the play instinct, but they have never known how to give expression to it except by means of the buck-and-wing and a few other crude and simple play movements.

Naturally, they have responded eagerly to the athletic games and general recreational features of the Y. M. C. A. program.

"They all have to be taught how to play," said one of the physical directors in a big cantonment, "but they are really quick to learn and get lots of good from their participation in games of all sorts. We even follow them up into the field or in the trench or wherever they happen to be stationed, and put on various games and recreational activities. The colored branch of the Army Y. M. C. A., in each cantonment, is equipped with plenty of athletic paraphernalia and it is all in constant use. By means of the athletic program of basket ball and volleyball and other outdoor activities it has been possible for us to help the military build a contented body of colored soldiers and at the same time help the soldiers physically."



The weapon proved in many cases to be somewhat of the nature of a squirt gun, for those who tried it for the first time almost covered themselves with ink; some of them looked as if they had been taking a bath in it.

At Camp Grant the Y. M. C. A. campaign in writing was given the slogan: "Every Man Must Write His Name," and the response was immediate. Some of the men had been told the story that they could not draw their pay unless they could sign their names to the payroll in ink, but a majority of them entered the campaign because they were interested in being able to communicate with their folks at home.

Camp Sherman has quartered nearly 4000 colored troops, practically all of whom have been enrolled in one or more phases of Y. M. C. A. activity. Educational lectures of various kinds have attracted a large attendance and English classes for illiterates have been popular. Captains of colored companies have insisted

UTILIZATION OF HORSE CHESTNUTS

THE utilization of horse chestnuts, although no novelty, seems to have been greatly stimulated in France by war conditions. They are valuable as the source of aesculin, one of the important glucosides; they are so rich in saponin that, crushed, they may be used in place of soap in the laundry; their abundant starch is easily extracted and freed from its bitterness or may be used in the production of alcohol; and lastly, dried and crushed horse chestnuts are a nutritious and wholesome food for cattle and sheep.

St. Louis Landmarks Which Have Passed

"Conde House," built not many years after the town was settled, and in which Louis A. Benoist was born, was a touch of France — McDowell's Medical College became famous for its unusual architecture and for the historical events with which it was connected

THE graceful, picturesque type of architecture which appears to have been most prevalent in St. Louis three generations ago—English, with colonial ornamentations—probably was brought here by men who came West from the Atlantic coast states. Before them the French settlers of the town put their stamp upon the architecture. One of the earliest buildings of which a picture has been preserved is shown below. The date it was built is not recorded, but the picture is said to have been made in 1790. So far as its architecture is concerned, the building might have been transported bodily to St. Louis from a French village.

The residence was situated at the northeast corner of Main and Elm streets, and in later years sometimes was known as the "Conde house" and sometimes as the "Benoist house." It is said to have been first occupied by Dr. Andrew A. Conde, a native of France, who came to St. Louis in 1766 and who was the grandfather of Louis A. Benoist, pioneer banker and financier and father of the elder generation of Benoists now residing here. Louis Benoist was born in this residence, in the room whose window is shown at the right in the upper part. The Benoists afterward lived at Eighth and Pine streets, where the Wright Building now is situated, and the family home there is remembered by many of the older residents of the city.



McDowell's
Old Medical
College
built at Eighth
and Gratiot
Streets
in 1847.

One of the famous buildings which have passed in St. Louis was the old McDowell Medical College, at Eighth and Gratiot streets, because of its peculiar style of architecture and the historical events of which it became the center. It was built by Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, one of the most eminent surgeons of the West, in 1847. It was a combination of Greek and Colonial. A portico was supported by square columns, whose capitals appear from pictures to be Corinthian or Ionic, but a balustrade above was Colonial. A cupola was square at the base, octagonal above and surmounted by another Colonial balustrade,

and the building had other unusual features. Dr. McDowell, who was born in St. Louis in 1805 and died here in 1868, first practiced medicine and participated in conducting a medical college in Cincinnati. He returned to his native city in 1840 and, with Dr. John S. Moore of Tennessee, founded a medical college as a department of Kemper College, in a building at Ninth and Cerre streets, which afterward became the Wainwright brewery. The school later was known as McDowell's Medical College. As an educational institution it was prosperous from the start and soon

(Continued on Page 15.)



Benoist
Residence in 1790

At 17 a World-Famous Violinist

THE most sensational figure in the musical world this season is 17-year-old Jascha Heifetz, whom his teacher, the celebrated Leopold Auer, has proclaimed the greatest genius of the violin in the last two centuries. Makers of myths and legends about musical prodigies are already busy, but here are the true facts concerning his biography, as related in a statement officially issued by his managers:

Jascha (or Joseph) Heifetz was born at Vilna, Russia, of Jewish parents, 17 years ago. At the age of 3 he began his musical studies with his father, also a violinist, as his teacher. At 5 he entered the Royal School of Music at Vilna, making a public appearance the same year. The boy was only 6 when he played the Mendelssohn concerto in public, and at the age of 8 he was graduated from the conservatory.

He was then taken to Petrograd, where, after many disappointments, a hearing was finally arranged with Prof. Auer, the Hungarian maestro, who is considered the ablest teacher of the violin in history. Some days later this famous instructor declared that Heifetz was the most astonishing genius he had ever heard. Less than two years after going to Petrograd, Heifetz gave his first recital and at once caught the eyes and ears of musical Russia.

Soon afterwards he played seven concerts with the Odessa Symphony Orchestra, during an exhibition held in that city. In 1911 he made his first tour outside of Russia, appearing in Berlin with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Arthur Nikisch, then in Vienna under Wassily Safonoff, and in other cities of Central Europe.

At the outbreak of the war he was living with his parents and two sisters in Petrograd, and was not interned in Germany, as some accounts have stated. Prior to coming to America he made a tour through Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and last winter he gave 12 recitals in Petrograd.

He had never appeared in London or any part of the British empire. It took



JASCHA HEIFETZ.

him and his family two months to reach America from Russia; they journeyed through Siberia and China, across the Pacific to San Francisco and from there, last September, to New York.

He made his American debut at Carnegie Hall in New York, on Oct. 27. His fame had preceded him, and he was greeted by one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered in the city. Every musician of note for miles around was present, including Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Elman and Leopold Godowsky.

It is related that as the recital proceeded, Elman began to perspire, mopped his brow and tugged at his collar, finally

with the complaint: "My, my, Leopold, it's frightfully hot in here." Godowsky replied heartlessly: "Not for pianists, Mischa."

At any rate, the audience and critics proclaimed that in Heifetz, aged 17, had arisen a violinistic star of the very first magnitude. It was agreed that he had absolutely nothing to learn concerning the technique of his instrument, that if ever there was flawless perfection in violin playing, it was here. What created great astonishment was the boy's complete modesty and absence of mannerisms, his maturity of poise, his sphinx-like impersonation in the face of the most frantic demonstrations in his honor.

Heifetz went on to Chicago and played there with the Symphony Orchestra. A recital was immediately arranged for the next Tuesday night, and when it arrived Orchestra Hall was packed to the last seat, and 200 persons were accommodated on the stage. The result was a furore recalling the early days of Paderewski, so rare is such a demonstration in an American city. The youthful artist was even followed to his automobile by a crowd which cheered as he drove away. Had it been in the old days of carriages, it is certain the throng would have unhitched the horses and drawn him with their own hands to his hotel.

Heifetz has since given nine recitals in New York, all to crowded houses. He has given two additional recitals in Chicago, and will be heard here at the Odeon on the night of Feb. 8. In Boston he aroused immense excitement, and the critic of the conservative Transcript had the following to say:

"His listeners looked upon a slender youth, with a drawn, hollowed and weary face that his playing belied; a notably high forehead and intent eye, sensitive lips and mobile chin, of the complexion that the French call chataigne, with a halo of bright hair for a final setting.

"Noticeably, his hands are a violinist's, long of line, lengthy-fingered, supple, from as long, slender and pliant wrists.

Already his manners and aspect are those of a cultivated and modest youth of the

The Junker—His Origin and Means of Power

my illustrious excellency of a scientist." Bigelow's comment is: "She spoke in anger and under provocation, and when her anger had subsided perhaps she changed her mind, but I doubt it."

The same writer comments on the fact that in the great stately group in Berlin commemorating Frederick the Great, his Marshals occupy prominent places, while Kant, the greatest of German thinkers, cannot be found without search, and is then to be discovered under the tail of Frederick's horse. He recalls that Mommsen and Virchow died social pariahs in Berlin, and felt fortunate in escaping prison garb, while Treitschke and Sybel, who glorified the Prussian state, died rich in honors from a grateful sovereign and his military caste.

Bigelow relates that as a boy of 8 he was sent to a big boarding school at Bonn, and that the Frau Professorin was filled with horror at his presumption in daring to dislike beer soup, which she knew must be good because it was prescribed by a Prussian institution. On the first night when Herr Professor began intoning the Lord's Prayer in German, the little American boy had the misfortune to cast his eyes up at the ceiling instead of lowering them to the floor, as prescribed by the regulations. He was punished with a blow on the head which almost floored him, and remarks that the master "no doubt glowed with an inner satisfaction at one more duty done, one more step onward in the march that was spreading Prussian educational methods to the ends of the earth."

Concerning the cruelty of the Prussian officer, Bigelow tells that later in life he was a guest on a German war vessel in the West Indies. A gunnery drill was on, and an officer strolled with him from gun to gun.

PAGE FOURTEEN

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

"In the midst of a sentence," he states, "he stopped and, drawing his hand back as one about to send a ball from center field to home base, he administered a blow on the cheek of a gunner that vividly recalled my experience at Kortegarn's religious exercises. The blow was accompanied by a few sharp words. The officer then smiled pleasantly and went on with his conversation as though a man who had demolished a mosquito or removed a fly from his beer mug."

"Some of my German friends," he adds, "have shown considerable irritation when I pointed out sympathetically that the conception of a gentleman was not at home in Prussia, but had to be imported in a mutilated form."

As the playmate of the Prussian Crown Prince, now the Emperor, and his brother, Prince Henry, Bigelow often met "the orthodox children of Prussia who have been drilled to stand at attention and move by word of command only."

"Many such children," he says, "came to the palace during my Potzdam days; they were all of the highest military aristocracy and were obviously invited for reasons of etiquette and from no desire on the part of the two Princes, who disliked nothing more than the hypocritical, supertrained junkerlings. However, it was not their fault entirely, for their parents had drilled the spontaneous life-spring out of them and they moved and spoke as if a spy were behind the arras to denounce them for any natural expression that might inadvertently drop from their lips."

Bigelow reminds his readers of a notable instance of cowardice on the part of the Prussian junkers as a class, and also asserts that the men who made Prussia great were not Prussians.

"Frederick the Great," he says, "never had a large army, compared with those of today, but it was terribly efficient, and always larger, stronger and more active than that of any other monarch. His soldiers were virtually slaves, whom he flogged, shot or rewarded, without reference to the paragraphs of any law book."

"His army and his system, however, were completely wrecked in 1806 at the battle of Jena, when the son of a Corsican notary chased the whole Prussian army, along with its titled officers, through a dozen different German states, and halted only when a few fragments of the Potsdam guards crept into the Russian lines for safety."

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 2 days and make him a better, more wonderful, lasting reliable inexpensive method guaranteed. Write to J. WOODS, WC 28, Station F, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

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Adventure

"You," he answered shortly.

"Me? But you just said it wasn't."

"Oh, it wasn't the kiss." He walked over to the railing and leaned against it, facing her. "But it was about you all the same, and I may as well tell you. You remember, I warned you long ago what would happen when you wanted to become a partner in Berande. Well, all the beach is gossiping about it; and Tudor persisted in repeating the gossip to me. So you see, it won't do for you to stay on here under present conditions. It would be better if you went away."

"But I don't want to go away," she objected, with rueful countenance.

"A chaperon, then?"

"No, nor a chaperon." "But you surely don't expect me to go around shooting every slanderer in the Solomons that opens his mouth?" he demanded gloomily.

"No, nor that either," she answered with quick impulsive. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll get married and put stop to it all—There!"

He looked at her in amazement, and would have believed that she was making fun of him had it not been for the warm blood that suddenly suffused her cheeks.

"Do you mean that?" he asked uneasily. "Why?"

"To put a stop to all the nasty gossip of the beach. That's a pretty good reason, isn't it?"

The temptation was strong enough and sudden enough to make him waver, but all the disgust came back to him that was his when he lay in the grass, fighting gnats and cursing adventure, and he answered:

"No; it is worse than no reason at all. I don't care to marry you as a matter of expedient."

"You are the most ridiculous creature!" she broke in, with a flash of her old-time anger. "You talk love and marriage to me, very much against my wish, and go mooning around over the plantation week after week because you can't have me; and look at me when you think I'm not noticing and when all the time I'm wondering when you had your last square meal because of the hungers; look in your eyes, and make eyes at my revolver belt hanging on a nail, and fight duels about me, and all the rest—and now, when I say I'll marry you, you do yourself the honor of refusing me."

"You can't make me any more ridiculous than I feel," he answered, rubbing the lump on his forehead reflectively. "And if this is the accepted romantic program—a duel over a girl and the girl rushing into the arms of the winner—why, I shall not make a big ass of myself by going in for it."

"I thought you'd jump at it," she confessed, with a naivete he could not but question, for he thought he saw a roguish gleam in her eyes.

"My conception of love must differ from yours then," he said. "I should want a woman to marry me for love of me, and not out of romantic admiration because I was lucky enough to drill a hole in a man's shoulder with smokeless powder. I tell you I am disgusted with this adventure tomfoolery and rot. I don't like it. Tudor's a sample of the adventurer kind—picking a quarrel with me and behaving like a monkey, insisting on fighting with me—to the death, he said. It was like a penny dreadful."

She was biting her lip, and though her eyes were cool and level looking as ever, the telltale angry red was in her cheeks.

"Of course, if you don't want to marry me—"

"But I do," he hastily interposed.

"Oh, you do—"

"But don't you see, little girl, I want you to love me," he hurried on. "Otherwise, it would be only half a marriage. I don't want you to marry me simply because by so doing a stop is put to the beach gossip, nor do I want you to marry me out of some foolish romantic notion. I shouldn't want you—that way."

"Oh, in that case," she said with assumed deliberateness, and he could have sworn to the roguish gleam, "In that case, since you are willing to consider my offer, let me make a few remarks. In the first place, you needn't sneer at adventure when you are living it yourself, and you were certainly living it when I found you first, down with fever on a lonely plantation with a couple of hundred wild cannibals threatening for your life. Then I came alone."

"And what with your arriving in a gale," he broke in, "fresh from the wreck of your schooner, landing on the beach in a whaleboat full of picturesque Tahitian sailors, and marching into the bungalow with a Baden-Powell on your head, sea boots on your feet and a whacking big Colt's dangling on your hip—why, I am only too ready to admit that you were the quintessence of adventure."

"Very good," she cried exultantly. "It's mere simple arithmetic—the adding of your adventure and my adventure together. So that's settled, and you needn't jeer at adventure any more. Next, I don't think there was anything romantic in Tudor's attempting to kill me, nor anything like adventure in this absurd duel. But I do think, now, that it was romantic for you to

give us a license. And—

LONG LIVE THE KING!

A story of love, intrigue and adventure in a European Court

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Will begin in the Post-Dispatch Magazine next Sunday

MARY RINEHART is probably the most successful and versatile woman writer in the world today. All the mystery, heart interest and excitement of her past successes are combined in "Long Live the King!" which centers about the figure of Otto IX, small Prince and heir to the throne. The intrigues of the Court and the uncovering of treason are timely subjects, showing the weakness of a monarchy surrounded by treachery and held together by terror.

fall in love with me. And finally, and it is adding romance to romance I think—I think I do love you, Dave—oh, Dave!"

The last was a sighing dove cry as he caught her up in his arms and pressed her to him.

"But I don't love you because you played the fool today," she whispered on his shoulder. "White men shouldn't go around killing each other."

"Then why do you love me?" he questioned, enthralled after the manner of all lovers in the everlasting query that forever has remained unanswered.

"I don't know—just because I do, I guess. And that's all the satisfaction you gave me when we had that man-talk. But I have been loving you for weeks—during all the time you have been so deliciously and unobtrusively jealous of Tudor."

"Yes, yes, go on," he urged breathlessly, when she paused.

"I wondered when you'd burst out, and because you didn't I loved you all the more. You were like Dad and Von. You could hold yourself in check. You didn't make a fool of yourself."

"Not until today," he suggested.

"Yes, and I loved you for that, too. It was about time. I began to think you were never going to bring up the subject again. And now that I have offered myself you haven't even accepted."

With both hands on her shoulders he held her at arm's length from him and looked long into her eyes, no longer cool, but seemingly puffed with a golden flush. The lids drooped and yet bravely did not droop as she returned his gaze. Then he fondly and solemnly drew her to him.

"And how about that heath and saddle of your own?" he asked, a moment later.

"I well-nigh won to them. The grass house is my heart and the Marsha is my saddle, and—look at all the trees I've planted, to say nothing of the sweet corn. And it's all your fault anyway. I might never have loved you if you hadn't put the idea into my head."

"There's the Nongasais coming in around the point with her boats out," Sheldon remarked irrelevantly. "And the Commissioner is on board. He's going down to San Cristoval to investigate that missionary killing. We're in luck, I must say."

"I don't see where the luck comes in," she said dolefully. "We ought to have this evening all to ourselves just to talk things over. I've a thousand questions to ask you."

"And it wouldn't have been a man-talk either," she added.

"But my plan is better than that." He debated with himself a moment. "You see, the Commissioner is the one official in the islands who can

give us a license. And—

(Continued from Page 115)

there's the luck of it—Dr. Welshmere is here to perform the ceremony. We'll get married this evening."

Joan recoiled from him in panic, tearing herself from his arms and going backward several steps. He could see that she was really frightened.

"I—I thought"—she stammered.

Then, slowly, the change came over her, and the blood flooded into her face in the same amazing blush he had seen once before that day. Her cool, level-looking eyes were no longer level looking nor cool, but warmly drooping and just unable to meet his, as she came toward him and nestled in the circle of his arms, saying softly, almost in a whisper,

"I am ready, Dave."

—THE END—

(Copyright.)

CHRISTINE

(Continued From Page 7)

I feel safe, safe about you as well as myself. I can look life in the eyes, quite confident, almost careless. I have such faith in Bernd! Two together are so strong, if one of the two is Bernd.

Good-night, my blessed mother of my heart. I'm going to say thank-prayers now, for you, for him, for the whole beautyfulness of the world. My windows are wide open on to the Haff. There's no sound at all, except that little plop, plop, of the water against the terrace wall. Sometimes a bird flutters for a moment in the trees of the forest on either side of the garden, turning over in its sleep, I suppose, and then everything is still again, so still; just as if some great cool hand were laid gently on the hot forehead of the world and was hushing it to sleep.

YOUR CHRIS WHO LOVES YOU.

(To Be Continued in Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine.)

(Copyright, 1917, by the Macmillan Co.)

ST. LOUIS LANDMARKS

(Continued From Page 13)

became one of the leading medical colleges of the West. When Dr. McDowell erected the structure shown in the upper picture on page 13, in 1847, his school was made the medical department of the University of Missouri and retained that connection 10 years.

Soon after the beginning of the Civil War Dr. McDowell's pronounced Southern sympathies brought upon him the hand of the Federal authorities. His college building was seized and used first as a barracks and later as a military prison. Dr. McDowell went south and served as a surgeon and medical director for the Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and re-established his college, but died three years later and the college was moved to Sixth and Elm streets. It underwent various changes until a reorganization was effected which made it the Missouri Medical College and it was transferred to a new building at Twenty-third street and Lucas avenue.

Dr. McDowell was a man of many eccentricities but great ability. Well educated, both generally and in medicine, he had a wide reputation for being a polished orator in addition to a skillful surgeon.

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The Proper Care of the Complexion

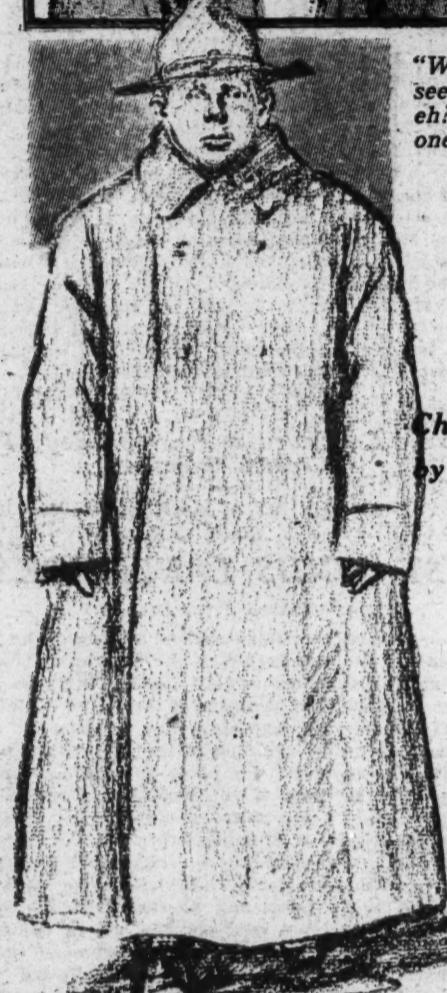
By
Blanche
Dearing

ous substance. Every time you use this pure powder you give your complexion a real beauty treatment. It stays on better than any other powder. It really stays on until you wash it off. The scientist who makes this improved powder uses an ingredient that doctors prescribe to heal your skin. It is rice powder. Rice powder has a tendency to heal the pores, blackheads and pimples. It is also astringent, discouraging flabbiness, crow's feet and wrinkles. It is a powder that prominent dealers everywhere like to buy, and it is hard to keep enough on hand to supply the big demand. Probably the most popular powder everybody can afford to use is it. When you use this delightful Powder Lémay (French Powder) you will find it has wonderfully it beautified your complexion. You can understand why it so quickly became the most popular powder sold in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all the great cities you have ever used that. One Thousand Dollars is offered to anybody who can buy this powder at a price. Please remember, it is guaranteed; if you are not satisfied, your dealer is authorized to return your money without question.

AT ANY NATIONAL ARMY CAMP



"Want a pass to go
see your grandmother,
eh? Is she the same
one you were out with
last week?"



Character Sketches
by W. E. HILL



The pipes in the officers' quarters are frozen, and Capt. Ketchum,
forced to go several blocks for a bath with nothing to show
authority, is challenged seven times on the way back.



"Gee, I wonder when the war'll
be over!" Two blankets and an
overcoat with the weather below zero.



Lighting a pipe in the wind is no easy
job, with an endless string of privates
who salute just when the match is going
nicely.



"The blankety blank watch has stopped!"



Ethel adopted a soldier boy and came all the way out to
camp to see him. She hoped he would be one of those
tall, blond Westerners, but those stupid Y. M. C. A.
people spoiled everything by giving her a brunette.

FUNNY

SECTION OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SIDE

SUNDAY
FEB 3
1918

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Hans und Fritz—Some Hotel

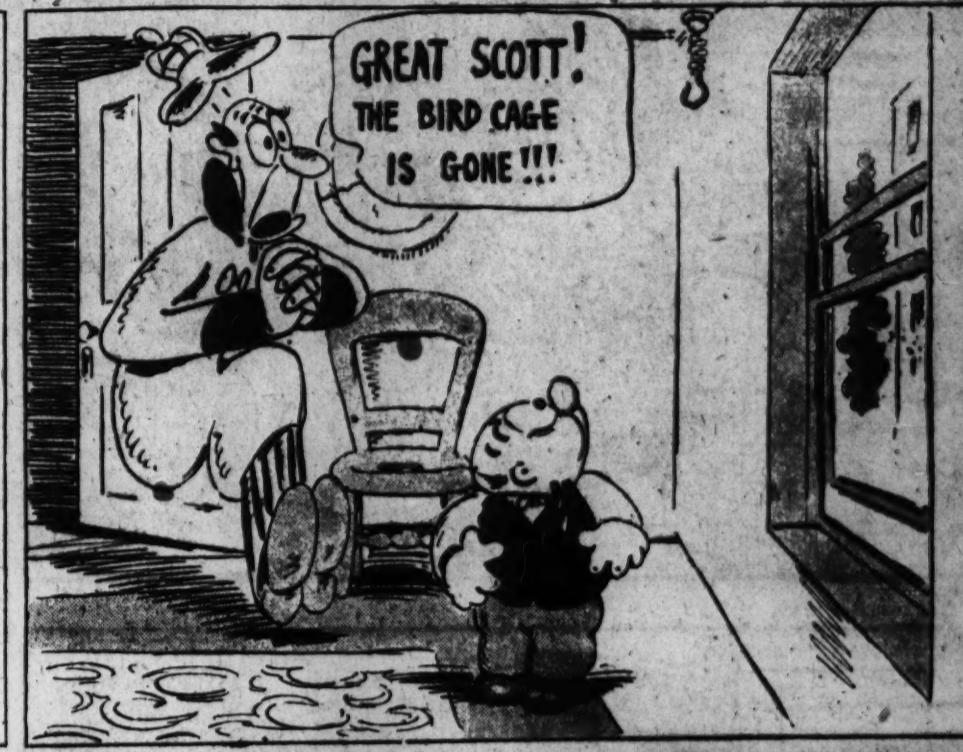
By R. Dirks Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids





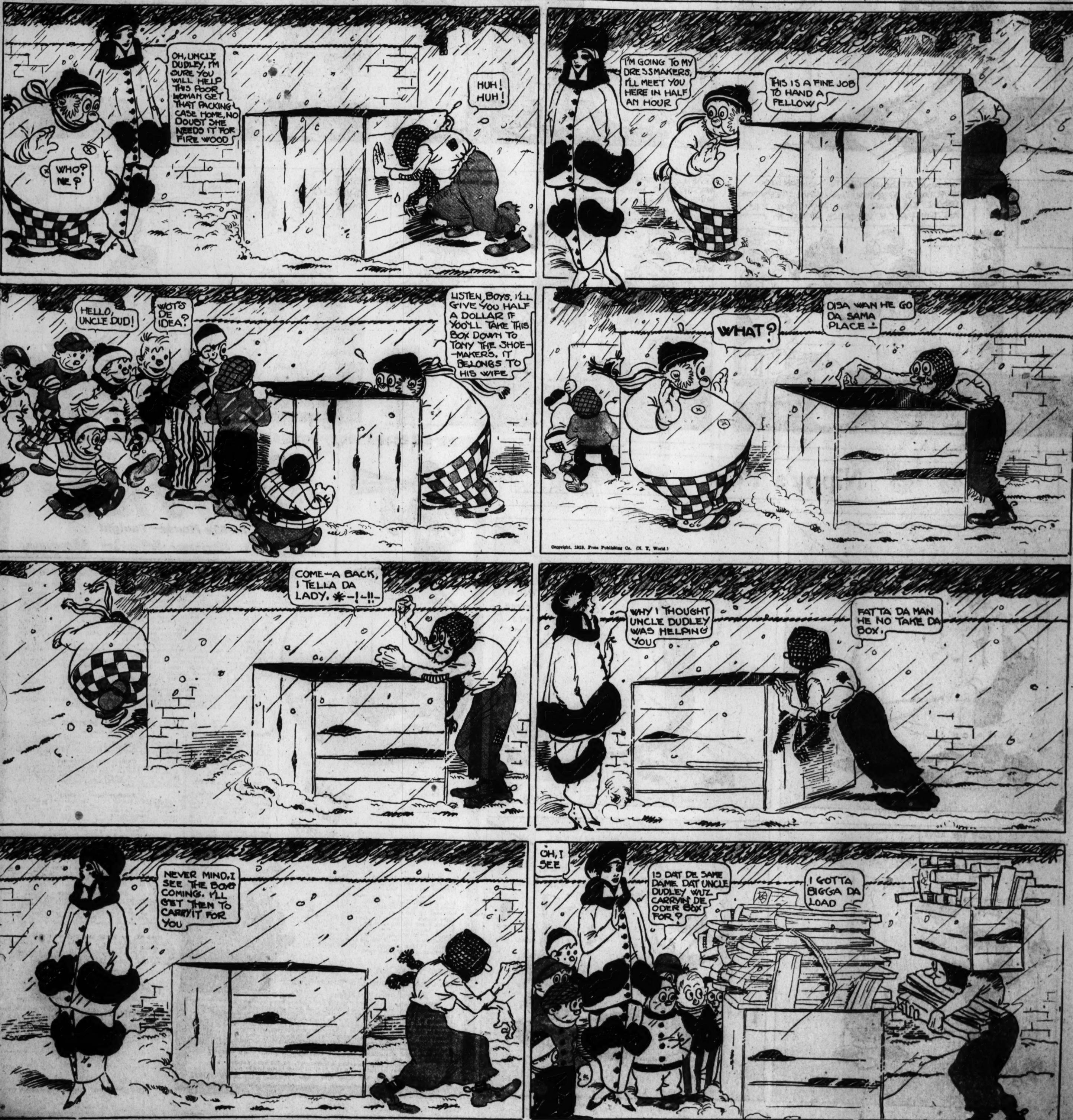
Hawkshaw the Detective

*The Thrilling Episode of the
Stolen Bird Cage and the
Mysterious Stranger.*



Lady Bountiful

Uncle Dudley Was Willing to Help, but He Didn't Want a Steady Job.

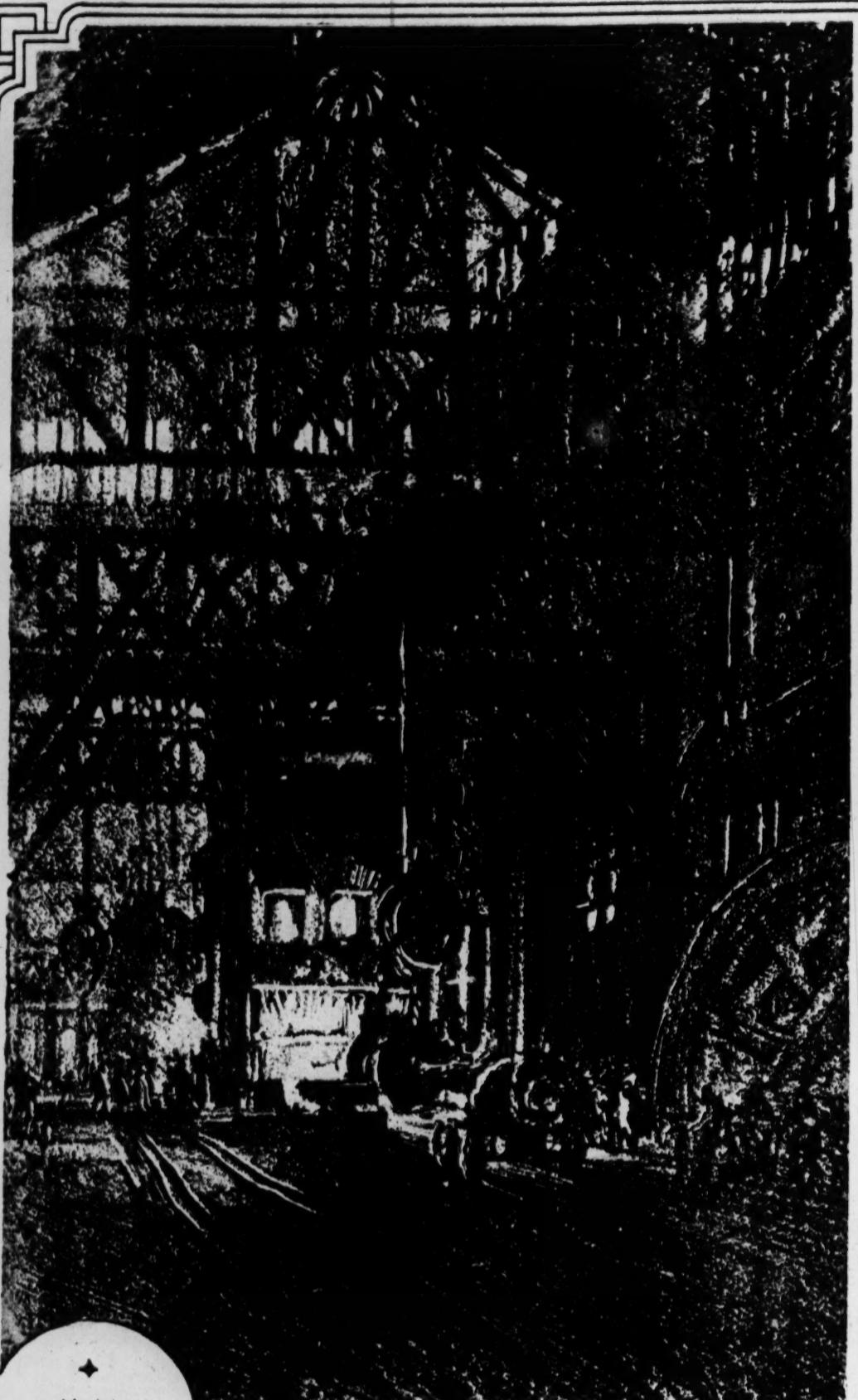


IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH, IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER TO USE THE ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

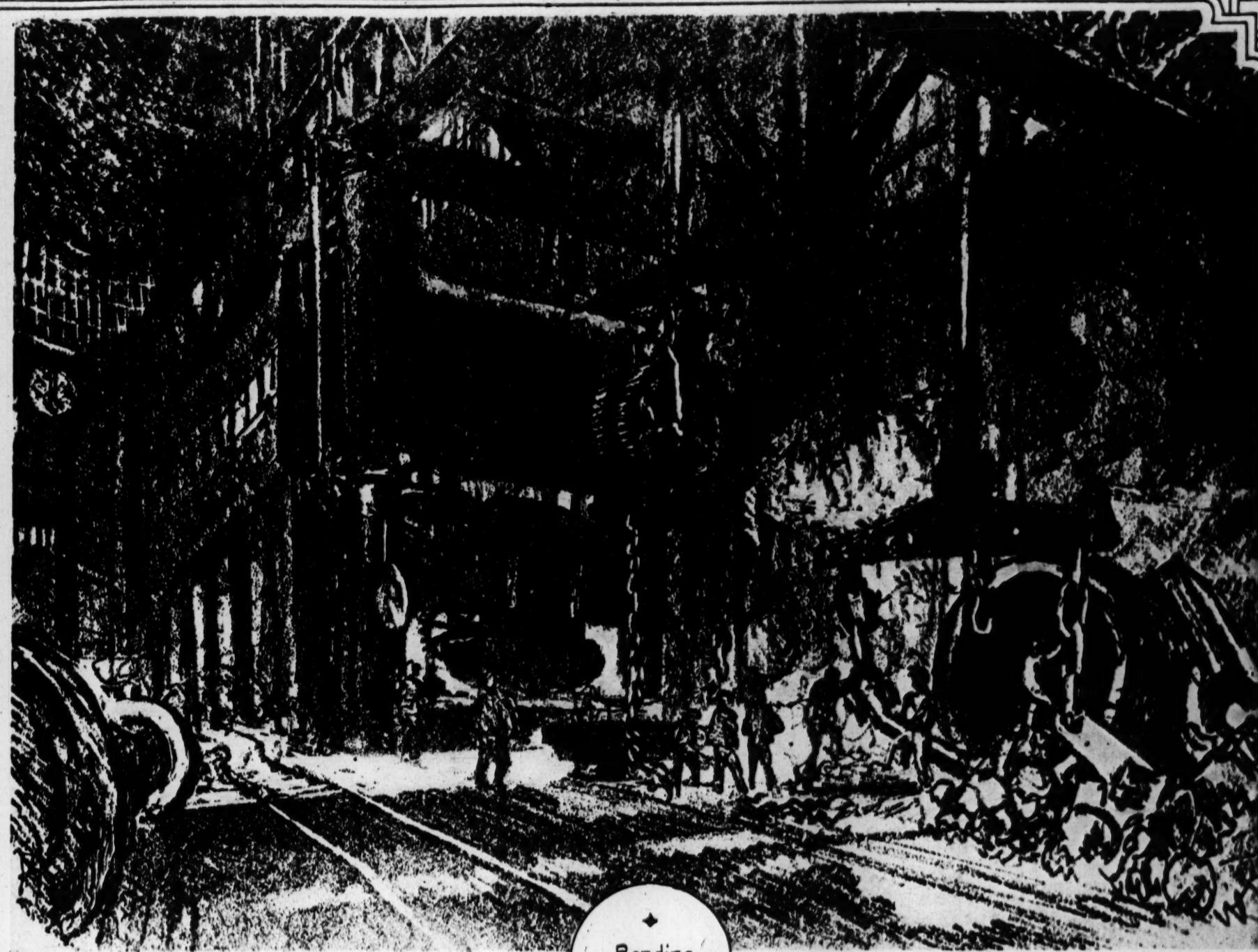
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918.

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION



Making
armor plate.



Bending
armor plate.

America at War.
By Joseph Pennell.
COPRIGHT BY PUBLIC LEDGER CO.



A shell
factory.



Forges in a munitions factory.

SUNDAY MORNING..

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION

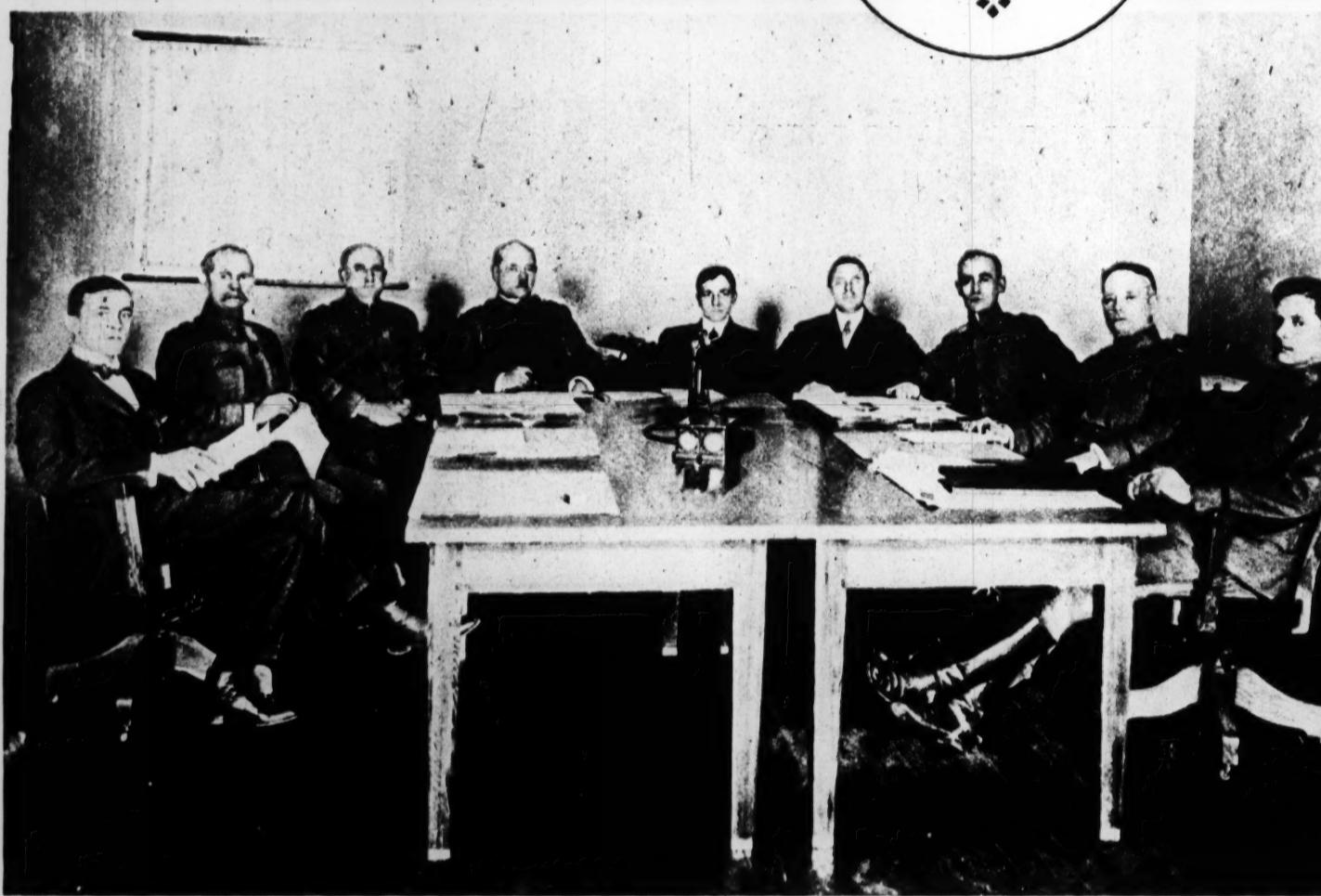
FEBRUARY 3, 1918.



When the Mississippi River, at St. Louis was frozen over in the January cold wave. Pedestrians crossing at Vine street, just south of the Eads Bridge.



Thrift stamp salesmen on an Olive street car...



The New Army War Board - left to right, Charles Day, civilian member of the Board, Maj. Gen. William Crozier, Maj. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Secy. of War Newton D. Baker, Asst. Secy. of War Crowell, Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Col. Palmer E. Pierce and Col. U. S. Grant Secy. to the Board...

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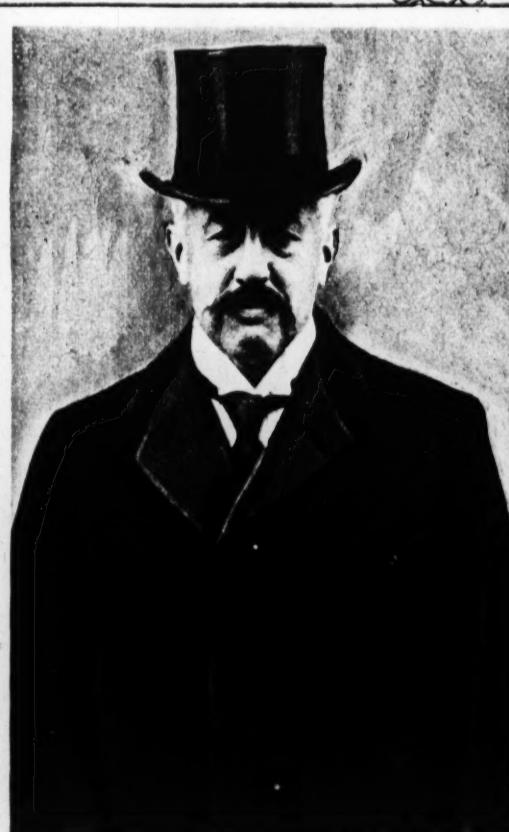


German prisoners taken in Cambrai drive helping to bring in the wounded.

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In the war two years before their ages warrant. German youths of 15 and 16 taken in the last Cambrai drive. © U.S.U.



© INTER. FILM.
The Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada leaving the British Embassy for a conference with President Wilson.

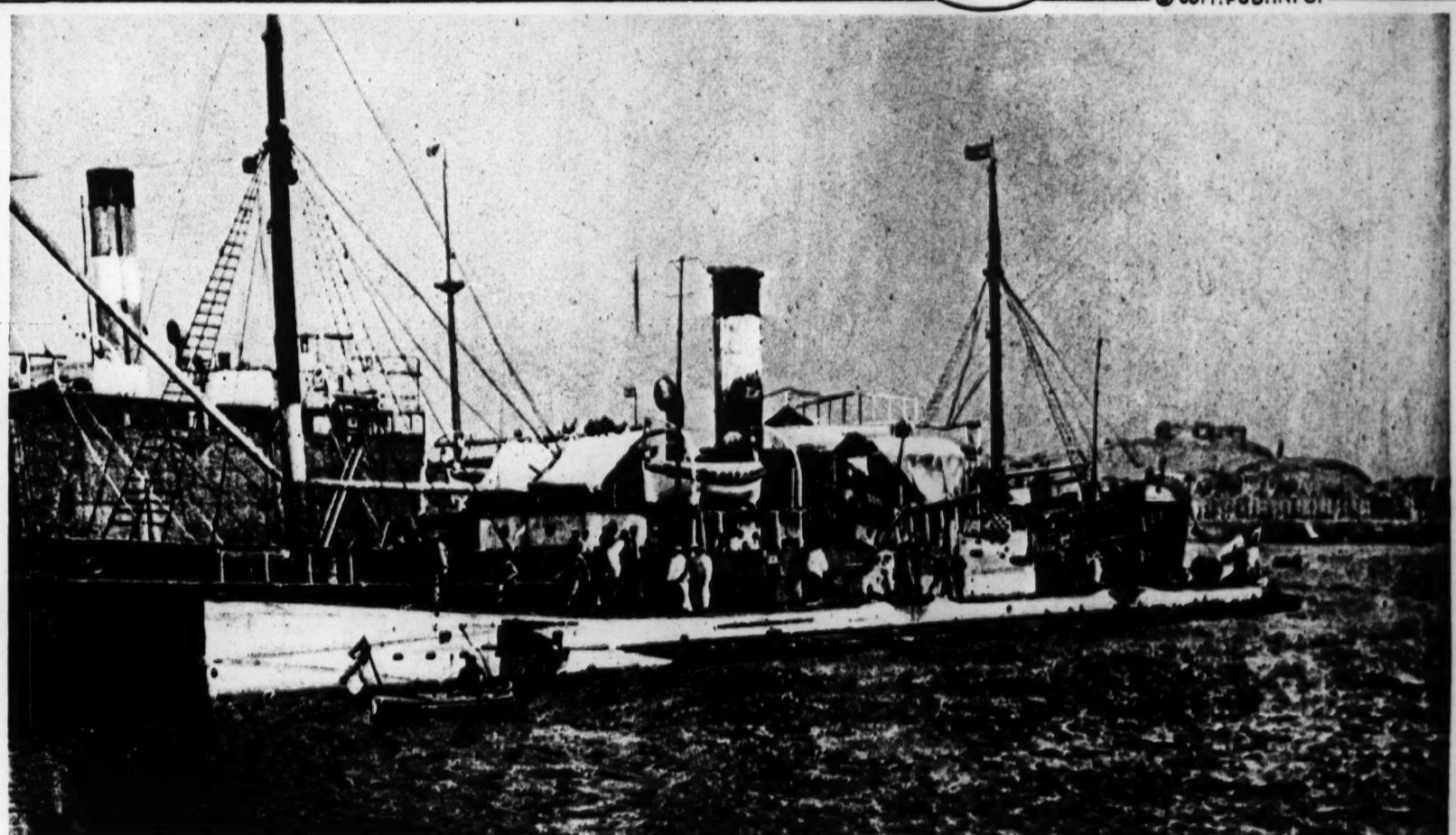


In the war zone French children still go to school. This teacher is bringing in a bit of firewood to help warm the class room. © COM. PUB. INFO.

SUNDAY MORNING...

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION

FEBRUARY 3, 1918...



Study these faces. Some will be recognized at once as belonging to the working class, as they do; others are professional men, and a few are purely of the intellectual type, dreamers and fanatics. Leon Trotsky is in the second row, seventh from the left. © U&U.

Waiting for coal in a St. Louis distributing station during the severe cold weather of January...



IN ARABIA,
THE NEWEST
KINGDOM CARV-
ED OUT BY
THE WAR.



Halt of Camels in the Desert



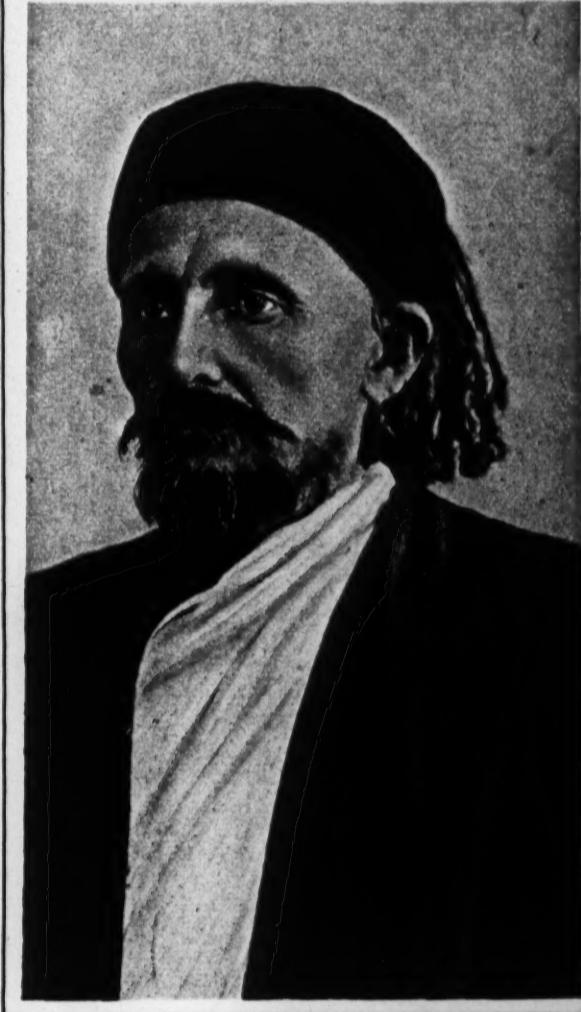
A young
Bedouin
maiden.



Biblical methods of Agriculture Still Prevail.



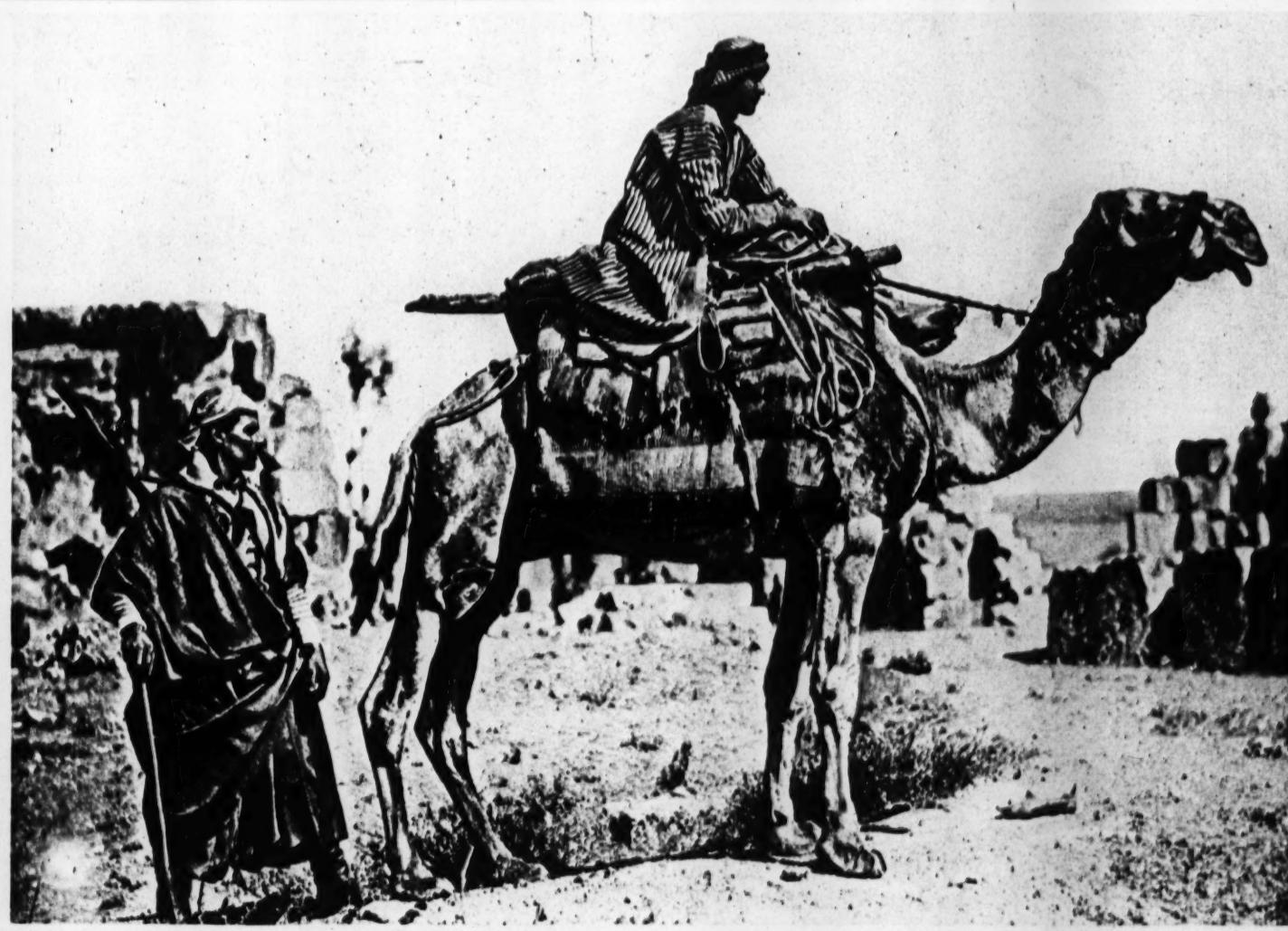
A Bedouin Bride, in Her Wedding Finery



A Fine Type of the Nomads of the Desert.



Tensorial Art in Arabia..



A Camel Driver and His Armed Guard..

MALLINSON'S
Silks de Luxe
THE NEW SEASIDE LINE
At fine stores
and in
fine garments
LOW, HIGH, MEDIUM, HIGH